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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS.

Charges Against Senator Clayton.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The Coinage Laws.

WASHINGTON, January 9, 1872.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Several petitions were presented, including one for an appropriation for the benefit of the heirs of Dr. Morton, the ether discoverer; also a memorial from the American Temperance Mission for a national prohibitory law.

CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR CLAYTON.

Mr. SCOTT made a special report from the Judiciary Klux Committee, involving the question of privileges. He said that the committee investigating affairs in Arkansas had found that no Ku Klux outrages were alleged to have occurred in that State for more than two years, but incidentally testimony had been given by two witnesses from Arkansas, named Wheeler and Whipple, implicating one of the Senators of that State (Clayton) and a member of the House (Edwards), which evidence the committee laid before the Senate, so that the Senator implicated might move for an investigation of the testimony and charges that Clayton, when Governer, made a bargain with the Democratic members of the Legislature to disregard the regular returns of election for member of Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Edwards and give Edwards a certificate of election, although Boles was really elected, and that the consideration for this was the promise of the Democrats to vote for him for United States Senator.

Mr. SCOTT said if the charges were found true, it would be the duty of the Senate to consider whether the Senator from Arkansas was a fit person to hold a seat in the Senate; that if they were untrue, the Senator was entitled to have them investigated, and himself exonerated.

Mr. CLAYTON—I suppose under the rules this report would have to lie over for one day?

VICE PRESIDENT—It would.

Mr. CLAYTON—Then, sir, as I am the Senator implicated, and as I do not desire to lay under this imputation one day longer than can possibly be avoided, I ask unanimous consent to proceed at once to consider the report.

No objection was made, and Mr. Clayton made a long address, reviewing the evidence of Wheeler and Whipple, vindicating his own acts as Governor. He described Whipple as foreman of the United States grand jury, which was a political machine. Wheeler was United States Attorney—a mere factotum—who moved only as others pulled the wires, and said that these charges, as well as his indictment by the grand jury, were made as part of a systematic persecution to which he had been subjected by his enemies.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill was called up, but it was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Clayton continued his remarks. In conclusion, he asked the Senate to appoint a special committee to investigate the charges against him.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, a resolution was adopted to refer the matter to a special committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers, and report upon the charges against Mr. Clayton.

ONE TERM.

Mr. CONKLIN gave notice that on Thursday he would call up the joint resolution limiting the President to one term.

ROGER WILLIAMS STATUE.

The Senate accepted the Roger Williams statute.

CONTESTED SEAT.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, a resolution was passed admitting Mr. Goldthwaite, of Alabama, to a seat pending the investigation of the validity of his election.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, a resolution was passed to pay Foster Blodgett, of Georgia, the usual expenses while contesting his seat in the Senate.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

EVILS OF WAR AVERTED.

Rev. Desola, of Montreal, in the opening prayer gave thanks that by the treaty of Washington the evils of war had been averted.

NAVIGATION.

Mr. CREBS introduced a bill for the improvement of the Great Wabash and survey of the Little Wabash Rivers. Referred.

ARKANSAS REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Select Committee on Insurrectionary States, made a report, stating that testimony had been taken from the sub-committee which impeached the official character and conduct of Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, and affected the right to his seat of Representative Edwards, of Arkansas, and that a resolution had been adopted, that these cases should be brought to the attention of the respective Houses. He moved that the testimony in the case of Edwards be referred to the Committee on Elections, which was so ordered.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Mr. MCCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, in the Virginia contested election case of McKenzie against Braxton, made a report that Braxton, the sitting member, was entitled to his seat. Ordered printed.

COINAGE.

Mr. KELLEY (Penn.), from the Committee on Coinage, reported a bill revising the laws relative to coinage.

Mr. POTTER said he did not see the necessity of legislating on coinage when the country had had no coinage in circulation for the last ten years, and was not likely to have it in ten years to come.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to amend the section which provides for the appointment of a Director of the Mint, by striking out the words "who shall hold the office for five years unless sooner removed," or cause shown. He argued that the tenure of office should not be limited to five years, and the office then thrown open for a general scramble.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the amendment. He spoke of the report on civil service reform as proposing only to take care of the front door by which appointments are made, while it left the back door of removals wide open.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out one only words "unless sooner removed," which was rejected—yeas 58, nays 103.

Mr. WILLARD moved to amend by providing that the Director of the Mint shall hold the office during good behavior. Rejected.

Pending the consideration of a motion of Mr. GARFIELD to reduce the salaries of the officers, the House, on motion of Mr. DAWES, who said he opposed an increase of salaries, adjourned, so that the question might be carefully considered to-morrow.

NEBRASKA.

Railway Obstructed.

OMAHA, January 8.—Medicine Bow reports this morning that three eastward passenger trains were detained at Washakee and three westward at Seportion by the snow drifts near Oreston. They will run as near each other as possible, transfer their passengers, and return. Laborers seem scarce, hardly enough being available to clear the snow from the track. A gang of thirteen whites and nine Chinamen were raised with difficulty at Bitter Creek this morning, to shovel snow, and are on their way to Oreston now.

ANNAPOLIS.

The Wharton Trial.

ANNAPOLIS, January 9.—Professor White testified that Aiken's tests to establish the presence of poison in Ketchum's stomach were insufficient.

Other medical experts were examined, but nothing was adduced of any directness. The case was adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

STATE TREASURERSHIP.

Nominations Made.

VETO MESSAGES.

Arrival of Lincoln Club.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January J, 1872.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Attorney General.

Nominations were then made for

STATE TREASURER,

to be elected to-morrow.

Mr. GRAHAM nominated R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny.

Mr. BILLINGFELT nominated G. D. Coleman, of Lebanon.

Mr. BUCKALEW nominated Charles Brodhead, of Northampton.

Mr. PURMAN nominated James H. Stewart, of Beaver.

Mr. RANDALL nominated Wm. Dougherty, of Harrisburg.

Mr. WHITE nominated E. Billingfelt, of Lancaster.

APPORTIONMENT COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, it was agreed to increase the committee on the Apportionment of the State to nine members.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

STATE TREASURER.

The House met at eight o'clock.

Several nominations were made for State Treasurer, as follows:

Mr. BUCK nominated R. W. Mackey.

Mr. LUSK nominated James H. Stewart.

Mr. PEISERT nominated Charles Brodhead.

Mr. MCGOWAN nominated Mr. Dougherty.

On motion of Mr. GUSS the

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS AND COAL

was increased to seven, and was amended as follows: Messrs. Guss, Hewitt, Williams, Bowman, Taylor, Quigley and Woolever.

VETO MESSAGES.

Among the veto messages received from the Governor were the veto of the Home Saving and Sharpsburg and Etna Saving banks.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

S.

[Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 9, 1872

A large delegation of the Lincoln Club, representing the Bar and business community of Pittsburgh, arrived safely with the Great Western Band, which serenaded Messrs. Mackey, Hartranft, Geary and Rutan. H. M. L.

CHICAGO.

New Trial Granted.

CHICAGO, January 9.—Andrew J. Vertille, who was convicted in the Criminal Court in this city, at the December term, for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on Friday next, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court.

A CARD.

Hon. James F. Wilson publishes a card in the Des Moines *Register*, in which he denies that he has written a letter on the Iowa Senatorship, which is telegraphed by a Washington special correspondent to a Chicago paper. He announces that his position as to the Senatorship is unchanged. He will refer the question to the Republican Legislative caucus.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

C. H. Hollack, agent of the Union Pacific and Central Railroad, received a dispatch from Thomas L. Kimball, general ticket agent at Omaha, in which he says that there is now no trouble from snow on the Union Pacific. The weather is good.

WISCONSIN.

Land Sale.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—Pursuant to the orders of the General Land Office, and in accordance with the law of Congress, the office of the Menasha (Wisconsin) Land Office, yesterday afternoon, offered for sale at public auction the two townships of land on the reservation of the Stockbridge and Munsic tribes of Indians, in Shawano county. There was a very large attendance of buyers, and bidding was rather lively. The land in question is nearly all pine land, and is of considerable value. The appraisers appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, M. H. McCord, of Shawano, C. R. Martin, of Ohio, and J. H. Wing, of Hudson, each examined a quarter section of the land and appraised its value. In the sale the land is not to be disposed of at less than the appraisal.

UTAH.

District Court.

SALT LAKE, January 9.—At the opening of the United States District Court this morning, District Attorney Bates presented his commission for four years and was sworn in. James H. High was appointed Deputy District Attorney. Mr. Bates read letters from the United States Attorney General, showing that no money could be furnished to pay witnesses, jurors or court expenses without a provision by Congress; therefore, by order of the Attorney General, he moved to continue the criminal cases until the second Monday in March. The continuance was granted. Mr. Bates goes to Washington forthwith to report in person.

POTTSVILLE.

Coal Mining.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 9.—The basis for 1872, as proposed by President Gowan, and amicably adopted by both parties, is as follows: The miners agree to reduce the contract prices 8½ per cent. below last year's rates on the $2.75 basis, which has been added to the labor by the day by increasing the wages to the $2.75 basis prices, as a minimum except for two months, when the price received was as low as $2.25, and for a day's wages $2.50. The reduction of the 8½ per cents. on the contract process will aid the operators to some extent in paying more wages to laborers.

COLUMBUS.

Meeting of Bar.

COLUMBUS, O., January 9.—The members of the Bar of this State met in the Supreme Court room this morning to receive the report of the special committee appointed to prepare resolutions relative to the death of Hon. Thomas Ewing. Resolutions expressive of the voice of the meeting were adopted, and remarks were made by several prominent lawyers. Among those present were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Governor Noyes and ex-Governor Hayes, Senator Sherman, and many of the oldest members of the Bar.

TOLEDO.

Drowned.

TOLEDO, O., January 9.—John Austin, of East Toledo, while crossing the river on the ice last night, skated into an opening made by ice cutters and was drowned. The body was recovered to-day.

BOARD OF TRADE.

At the annual election for officers of the Board of Trade the regular ticket, headed by Hon. John Sinclair for President, was chosen.

—A Richmond dispatch states that the Legislature has appointed Committees to ascertain the amount of the State debt, and the character thereof, to investigate the different dates thereof, and the amount of bonds, and for what purpose they were made; and also appointed a committee of five to investigate the charges that the funding bill was passed by the last House of Delegates through the commission of a combination of speculators in Richmond and one influential attorney in New York.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

French Elections.

PRESS ON FISK'S ASSASSINATION.

Aid for Chicago.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went out yesterday for the first time since the commencement of his illness. Dr. Gale left Sandringham to-day.

NATIONAL TRADES CONGRESS.

The session of the National Trades Congress opened at Nottingham. Mr. Porter was elected President. Mr. Northrup, of Massachusetts, being present, was accorded a seat on the floor.

NAPOLEON'S HISTORICAL WORK.

Napoleon will soon publish a historical work, in which some startling revelations will be made in regard to the French military system during the late war.

CABINET MEETING.

At a Cabinet meeting to day there was very little conversation on either Spanish or Louisiana affairs, it being considered that at the present time no necessity exists for a formal consideration of those matters.

NOMINATION.

The President sent to the Senate the following nomination to-day: Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 9.—At twelve o'clock to-day the Senate and House, in there respective chambers, cast their votes for United States Senator. In the Senate the vote stood: George W. Morgan, 18; John Sherman, 17; Robert C. Schenck, 1. In the House the vote stood: Sherman, 57; Morgan, 47; Jacob D. Cox, 1. It was a party vote in both Houses with one exception, a Republican in each voting one for Schenck and one for Cox.

Bills were introduced in the Senate this morning to authorize counties, cities and townships to build railroads; to compel vaccination in public schools; to regulate the sale of narcotics.

In the House a motion was made to strike the word "white" from the law relative to the making up of the jury lists.

In the House this afternoon resolutions were introduced asking Congress to provide for a survey and estimated cost of improving the Ohio river by locks and dams, so as to make it navigable at all seasons of the year, also asking Congress to pass a universal amnesty law. A bill was introduced to compel a uniform system of text books in Ohio.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—In the Senate there was no quorum.

In the House the Warmothites had fifty-two members present. The first bill during the session was called up to day, authorizing Red River parish to issue $20,000 in bonds for a jail and court house, introduced by Mr. Dewees of Desoto.

Mr. Stanton, of Basser, charged that the bill was a fraud, that he was able to prove that $43,000 had already been collected, but were appropriated to other purposes than the erection of a jail and court house in the parish of Red River.

Mr. Dewees said Stanton lied, and that he knew that he lied.

Mr. Brown said Stanton was justified in making the charges. There was reason therefor.

When the discussion commenced, Mr. Worrell raised a point of order that the House could not discuss the bill until the Senate organized. It was decided that the point was not well taken. After the discussion had reached the point indicated above, another member raised the same point of order, which was decided well taken, after which the House voted a recess.

The Speaker advised the members not to go beyond the military lines, as the Sergeant-at-Arms from Speaker Carter's House was on the lookout for members.

The seventeen Senators who prevent a quorum are still at Bayou St. Louis, Miss. It is asserted that they will not return until the difficulties in the House are settled. The Carter House had forty-three members present. The Speaker announced that the Eighth District Court injunction will be answered by the Attorney General.

Utah.

SALT LAKE, January 9.—Governor Geo. T. Woods appeared before the Legislative Assembly and read his message. He recommends the passage of a mining law; also a law as a basis of an efficient system of free schools, with a tax upon property for their support; also an appropriation for the commissioners to the centennial celebration of American independence. He suggests the establishment of an asylum for the insane; also the necessity of a system of railroads to penetrate every portion of the territory; also to memorialize Congress for a donation of lands now unproductive and worthless to those who will improve by irrigation. On the subject of marriage, the Governor deprecates the violation of the Federal law on polygamy, and says if one class can violate the law with impunity and shield themselves behind the bulwark of religious toleration, another class can do likewise with some other law. He urges the people to take such steps as will establish harmony between Utah and the General Government on this subject. In conclusion he pledges himself to develop the various resources of the territory; make more secure the rights and liberties of citizens, and secure a pure and rapid enforcement of the law.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, January 9.—The lower house of the Kansas Legislature organized today by the unanimous election of S. A. Cobb, of Wyandotte, as Speaker, A. R. Banks, of Lawrence, as Chief Clerk, S. F. Burdett, of Leavenworth, as Assistant, J. M. Matheny, of Waubenze county, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and Miss Carrie Lain as Enrolling Clerk.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, January 9.—The Nebraska Legislature met in adjourned session. A resolution introduced in the House to adjourn *sine die* at 2 A. M. to-morrow was laid over under the rules. The impeachment case of Auditor Gillespie has not yet been taken up by the Senate.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The lower house of the Missouri Legislature passed a resolution endorsing one term for the President of the United States by a vote of 86 to 21.

The legislature has invited Grand Duke Alexis to visit Jefferson City.

MAHONEY CITY.

Labor Reform.

MAHONEY CITY, PA., January 9.—It is announced that the convention called to meet at Williamsport, on the third Tuesday in January, to nominate Labor Reform candidates for State officers, has been postponed until after the meeting of the National Convention at Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st of February.

RAILROADS.

Cincinnati and Southern.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill was read in the Committee of the Whole in the Kentucky Legislature to day, and discussion was opened by Mr. Wade, of Louisville. The campaign on this question is fairly opened.

—The annual meeting of the Williams Club, composed of the Alumni of Williams' College, took place at Boston yesterday. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Washburne, Judges Colt and Dewey, Lieutenant-Governor Tucker, Hon. Oliver Warner, Hon. M. P. Wilder and others. Letters were read from William Cullen Bryant, Gen. John A. Garfield and others.

NEW YORK.

The Fisk Inquest.

VERDICT RENDERED.

Custom House Investigation.

PURIFYING THE CITY OFFICES.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1872.

FISK INQUEST.

The Fisk inquest was resumed this afternoon. Patrick Hart, porter at the Grand Central Hotel, testified to carrying Fisk to the reception room, and to subsequently picking up a bullet.

Captain Byrne, of the police, identified a conical bullet as the one given him by Crocket, who got it from Hart. He also identified the pistol found by a lady on a sofa near the stair-case. Two barrels are discharged.

Dr. Tripler testified to the wounds of Fisk, and, that the one in the abdomen was necessarily fatal. The shock and peritonitis arising from the penetration of two loops of intestines, making four holes, caused death. Probing for the bullet had nothing to do it.

Fisk's *ante mortem* statement was read despite the objection of prisoner's counsel.

Dr. Marsh read the result of the *post mortem* examination, and produced the ball. He also thought the wound necessarily fatal.

Counsellor Graham protested that it was a burlesque of justice to give the case to the jury without allowing it to be proved that Fisk was armed and prepared to take the life of Stokes, but the Coroner declined to take any exceptions, and left the case to the jury.

The jury retired at five o'clock. At 7:50 they submitted their verdict, which all signed, that Fisk came to his death in consequence of a wound or wounds inflicted by a ball or balls from a pistol in the hands of Edward S. Stokes, discharged by him in a deliberate manner at the person of said Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Coroner committed Stokes to the Toombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. His counsel urged the Coroner not to send the case before either of the Grand Juries now in session, on account of the present excited state of the public, and said he would be justified by the act which says the papers may be sent to the next term of the Grand Jury. The District Attorney said by the next term it was understood any part of the current term. The Coroner reserved his opinion.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Shortly after the commencement of the sessions of the Senate Investigating Committee to-day, Senator Casserly made a request that Col. Arthur forward a list of appointments and removals promised last week and not sent.

Henry A. Garrison, carman, testified as to the rates of storage, showing the exorbitant prices charged by Leet & Stocking.

James Elliott, who for some time was working with the United States weigher, testified: I know that the British bark Vista was unloaded at Pier 48, East River, of six hundred tons of pig iron. I did not see one hundred casks of soda ash weighed as they came from her hold. On the contrary, the English weights were taken from the casks by Messrs. Baldwin and Nelson Mott, who worked for United States Weigher J. M. Thomson, at No. 12, and entered them in the books. This is quite a common occurrence in the Custom House. "Hanging" as it is called, was a dollar a week paid by every man in the working gang to Baldwin, who handed it to the foreman, who in turn shared with somebody else; was assigned a heavy amount, which he understood was given to the harbor master to send ships to the pier on which he was employed. Witness said: "There are men who have sinecures in this department. For instance, a man named Moore got one hundred dollars for running for sandwiches, while we who had to work hard could scarcely earn more than seven or eight dollars per week." Witness then told how Weigher Thompson brought a crowd armed with clubs to carry the election of the Custom House interest in the Twenty first ward. When Mott was cheating the Government by carrying off English weights, I said to him "You are doing a nice job, ain't you?" "Ah, what's the odds," said he, "it's all in the family, and will wash out." He took the weights of a whole ship or brig load of casks in the same way. Several hundred tons were then run out in the same way, defrauding the Government of the revenue. You see casks of stuff when weighed by the United States always weighed sixty pounds more than the English weights, and said that therefore the Government lost that much revenue. All these men, Thomson and the rest, had their names on the Custom House pay roll.

Various parties corroborated the testimony of the witness as to taking off English weight marks.

Patrick Callahan testified to Doyle, the city weigher, having always favored the merchant sixteen pounds out of every sixty-four, thus defrauding the Government one quarter. The offices on Thomson's pier were filled by sinecurists playing cards.

James Reilly testified as to fraud by Thomson; also that all the dock hands were required to attend the primary meetings, although not belonging to that district.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

William Tatten, seventeen years of age, was killed yesterday by a barber named Walde, by firing a toy cannon from his door as a salute to a target company, believing it contained only powder. A piece of copper rod which had been used as a rammer was in the cannon and struck Tatten in the stomach, in the same place that Fisk was wounded, and went through him.

PURIFYING CITY OFFICES.

At a meeting of the Committee of Seventy to-night, President Havemeyer delivered an address urging continued exertions with the work of reform until all city offices, executive and judicial, are purified. A committee was appointed to urge legislation at Albany on behalf of the people.

HALL ATTENDING TO PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Mayor Hall publicly announced to-day that private affairs will prevent him from attending to the duties of the office of Mayor during at least a week. The President of the Board of Aldermen, he says, will act as Mayor until his notification be revoked. This step is regarded as preliminary to Hall's actual resignation.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Congressional Committee continued its sessions to-day in the hotel. Illustrated papers took sketches of the members. To-day they received a telegram from Washington, notifying them that a resolution was passed in the Senate authorizing them to sit during the session.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

The counsel of the Board of Police Commissioners has been requested to give an opinion whether pigeon matches contravene any statute, and what are the relations of the police towards the claims of Henry Bergh in regard to the arrest of persons who engage in such sport.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues. One million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars have thus far been paid out. The *Post* says many depositors sold their bank books at the rate of 75 per cent.

NOT DEAD.

Folton, who was shot in Cherry street, is not dead. A brass cylinder two inches long and a third of an inch in diameter was extracted from the body of the wounded man. He is doing well.

AN INVITATION.

The Committee of Seventy have issued a circular inviting all citizens who have any knowledge of fraudulent movements of the city administration to communicate the information to them.

MISS MANSFIELD.

Miss Mansfield's house is closely guarded by officers under the orders of the Coroner to prevent her leaving it without his special permission.

ACQUITTED.

Three persons indicted for violation of the election law were acquitted to-day.

SMALL POX.

There were eleven deaths from small-pox to-day.

FRANCE.

THE ELECTIONS.

PARIS, January 9.—Elections have been held in seventeen districts in the provinces to fill vacant seats in the Assembly. In three districts the radicals were successful.

TRIAL OF HOSTAGES.

BERLIN, January 9.—A court martial of hostages for the murder of German soldiers has commenced in the occupied provinces of France.

VAUTRAIN'S ELECTION.

PARIS, January 9.—The committee on Republican elections of Paris called on Vautrain to-day, and begged him to remember that his election was an expression of the people's desire that the Assembly return to Paris.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

PARIS, January 9.—Baron Von Arnim, German Ambassador to France, to-day presented his credentials to Thiers.

FLATTERINGLY RECEIVED.

Gontatauk Baron, French Ambassador to Germany, has telegraphed to his Government that he has been most flatteringly received by Bismarck.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

MATAMORAS, January 8.—A courier extraordinary arrived here to-night from Tampico, with a telegram dated City of Mexico, December 31st, from the Minister of War, announcing five general engagements between General Rocha's forces and the revolutionists under General Diaz, in which the latter were routed with a loss of their artillery and cavalry. The church bells are ringing and troops marching through the streets with music, amidst great excitement, over the news.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—General Quiraza has been re-inforced by five hundred revolutionists from Monterey, and is moving from Mier on Camargo with fifteen hundred men.

General Cortina is reported to have abandoned Camargo on Sunday to avoid a fight with Quiraza, and has fallen back to Reyorsa. Fighting has occurred between Quiraza's advance guard and Cortina's retreating column, but without especial effect on either side.

BELGIUM.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

BRUSSELS, January 9.—The committee appointed by the Brussels Bourse to receive subscriptions for the sufferers by the Chicago fire to-day sent ten thousand francs to that city.

NEW ORLEANS.

Troops Ordered to the City--Press Comments.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Gen. Emery has ordered a regiment of troops from Louisville to New Orleans.

The *Times* says the great outpouring of people into Lafayette Square on Monday night proved the deep seated dissatisfaction which exists against that fraudulent legislation by which men who have a material and prominent interest in State have been for the time being plundered and deprived of the power of resistance, and that hereafter the races will join in mutual protection against the vampire assaults of merciless officers.

The *Bee* says: The contest now in progress between Governor Warmoth and his opponents in the Legislature has nothing of a party character. It is not a contest between Republicans and Democrats, nor has race, color or previous condition anything to do with it. It is a contest between the reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto. The coalition has been formed for the single purpose of overthrowing Warmoth's administration, because while he wields the executive power of the State reform is regarded as impracticable.

The *Picayune*, heretofore regarded as favorable to the Warmothites, says: Gov. Warmoth is personally unknown to us. He does not find an apologist in the *Picayune* for his errors. Our journal has not trusted in his promise any more than it could trust in those politicians whom he leads.

FATAL AFFRAY.

About five o'clock this afternoon, while Isadore McCormick and W. W. McCulloch, Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms for the Carter House of Representatives, were attempting to arrest Matthews, a member, a scuffle ensued, in which Walter Wheyland was shot. He died an hour later in the Governor's parlor, at the State House. Wheyland claims to represent the parish of Sabine, but had been expelled by the Carter faction. The supposition is that he was endeavoring to prevent the arrest of Matthews.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Passive Policy.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—The State Democratic Committee, at a meeting at Jefferson City yesterday, had a full discussion of the passive policy, and agreed to the framework of an address recapitulating the results of the last campaign in Missouri, and concluding with the recommendation that the Missouri policy be adopted by the National Democracy in the Presidential canvass of 1872. It will be signed by every member of the committee, including Gen. Jno. S. Phelps, who has doubted the expediency of the movement up to this time, but who acquiesces in it at the wish of the Democratic party of Missouri. The committee also authorized Col. D. H. Armstrong, of St. Louis, its chairman, to appoint the time when a convention shall be held to select delegates to a national convention, the object of which shall be to withdraw the Democratic party from active participation in the Presidential nomination in 1872.

LOUISVILLE.

Death of Gen. Halleck.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Gen. Halleck died at his residence in this city this evening, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease of the liver, with which he had been afflicted for some time.

There will be a military funeral, with the usual honors to the distinguished dead in the army, when the body will be placed in a vault in Cave Hill Cemetery till removed to Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Trenton, (N. J.) Court of Pardons has refused to take any action in the case of Botts.

—A private letter, dated Messina, Italy, December 9th, says almost every city in Italy is infected with small-pox.

—A young lad died from lock-jaw at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday, resulting from running a nail into his foot.

—Charles Perry, Ex-Mayor of Hoboken, shot himself in the head yesterday afternoon, inflicting a mortal wound. Despondency is the supposed cause.

—The new route from Leavenworth to Chicago, by way of Burlington, has been formally opened, and through trains are now running between the two cities.

—A Bombay letter to the New York *Herald* says: An English expedition of ten thousand troops has been sent thence to subjugate the Laisons on the north-eastern frontier of India.

—At the New Hampshire Democratic Convention for the Second Senatorial District, on Monday, Winfield S. Meserve was nominated for Senator. The Democrats and Labor Reformers elected him to the Legislature last year.

—Another span of the Leavenworth bridge across the Missouri river was finished on Monday. Only two spans now remain to be put up, and it is the intention of the company to have the structure completed ready for the passage of trains, by the 1st of March.

—N. W. Borgart was arrested on Monday in Patterson, New Jersey, as an accessory to the murder of R. F. Burroughs, the girl, Lizzie Garrabrank, making charges implicating Borgart in the poisoning. Professor Doremus has found arsenic in the stomach of Burroughs.

—A railroad war has broken out in Hempstead, L. I. The Brooklyn Trust Company on Monday took steps to foreclose a mortgage of the Hempstead Branch Railroad on behalf of the bondholders, who had not received payment of overdue coupons. Disputes as to who shall have possession of the trains resulted in the wounding of several persons.

—A New Orleans dispatch of Monday night states that a regiment of Federal troops, with cannon, was stationed near the State House to repel the threatened attack from the Lafayette square mob. The State House is filled with armed police. The militia are in their armories, and two hundred citizens were mustered in as militia to guard the Governer's office.

—A New York *Herald* special from London, dated January 8th, says: In consequence of an understanding with the United States, England and Germany for the suppression of piracy in the Chinese waters, the Spanish fleet attacked Gilolo, an island of the Malucca group, for the purpose of punishing the piratical Sultan Terrate. Several ports were demolished and several bombshells struck the Sultan's palace.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says: The House of Representatives of Illinois has resolved in favor of the one-term principle for President. This proposition was stronger in 1844 than it is now. We have observed that it always has some strength with the outs, while the ins are opposed to it.

But, if the President is to be restricted to one term, why not restrict Senators to one term also, and abolish the life-office rule for Judges. The answer is, the patronage which the President wields is so great that he may use it to secure his re-election. We know of no instance in which a re-election has been secured in this way. Mr. Tyler tried it. His convention of one thousand office holders to nominate him for re-election is well remembered. It was a farce. The people saw it, laughed at it, and did not re-elect Mr. Tyler. The incumbent who has nothing to sustain him in a contest for re-election but his patronage is certainly not to be feared. And if the country is so dubious and fearful of the influence of its own patronage that the Constitution must be altered to prevent it from strangling the public liberties, it is time we were reviewing the situation to see if the people are capable of governing themselves.

WHAT can woman do? We believe this question has already been asked several times, and been answered quite as often. The present response involves a romantic story of the second wife of Lord Ellenborough, the prominent English politician, whose death has just been announced by cable. This lady, who was the only daughter of Admiral Sir Henry Digby, was married in 1824 to Lord Ellenborough, and, having been divorced from him in 1838, was married to Baron Venningen of Bavaria in 1832. Subsequently she disappeared, and after many years it was discovered that she had become the wife of the chief of a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, and, being a woman of great ability, was treated with high consideration by the wild rovers of the desert. According to the last accounts she commanded a large band of Arabs, and conveyed several of her English countrymen through a dangerous part of the Nubian desert, which was infested with roving gangs of hostile natives. She is described as being fully equipped in the dress of an Arab chief, and as armed with a gun and spear.

THE spot selected by Mr. Ruskin in which to commence his new Arcadia for English workmen, and of which he has written so eloquently in his letters, is on the Coniston Water, near Windermere, in the center of the lake district. The house is plain, commodious, and capable of being made very pretty. It has a few acres of orchard ground behind it, but it is all rising ground. Tennyson had it for a retreat for some time. The Brownings, I believe, had it after him. Mr. Cowen, Jr., son of Sir Joseph Cowen, M. P., had a lien upon it of $1,600. It was last held, I am told, by W. J. Linton, the wood engraver, who is now in America, whose wife, Mrs. Lynn Linton, is the writer of those famous sketches of Women in the Saturday Review. Mr. Cowen's lien has been paid off by Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Cowen having relinquished the place to him about three weeks ago.

THE New York *Tribune* says: Within a few days past one of the most prominent banks in the city purchased in the market and in the regular manner about $40,000 worth of business paper, which they placed in their vaults with their other securities and documents. Something occurring to excite suspicion, an investigation was made, resulting in the discovery that the signatures attached to the notes were forgeries of the most daring kind. Details of the transaction are withheld, but the bank officers are making every effort to effect the capture of the swindlers. Old and experienced frequenters of Wall street say that the usual epidemic of crime is about due, and that even now if the strong boxes of many of the business men were overhauled, not a few forged certificates, notes, etc., would probably come to light.

THE German *Police News*, a journal of Germany, says that there are in New York at present seventeen persons who have fled from that country with large amounts of money. Only one of them is in good circumstances. The rest of them have spent their ill-gotten gains in the course of a few months. Two of them are now bar keepers in low concert saloons

WE notice a change has taken place in the firm of J. H. Smith & Co., Franklin, Pa. The business of said firm will be carried on after January 1st by J. H. Smith and W. P. Smith under the name of J. H. Smith & Son. Messrs. Smith & Son, as our Franklin citizens know, belong to that class of business men all cities are fond of, and should receive the patronage due them.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

NASHVILLE, January 9.—River 6 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, January 9.—River twenty-two feet three inches; falling. Arrived—Arlington, Pittsburgh. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Kitty Hegler, Kanawha. Cloudy.

VICKSBURG, January 9.—Down—Katie, 9 A. M.; Tom Jasper, 4 P. M.; Natchez, 6 P. M. Up—W. J. Lewis, 10 last night. Clear and cool. River rising.

CAIRO, January 9.—Arrived—Lucy Bertram, from St. Louis, 3 P. M. Departed—Robert Burns, for Memphis, 2. River risen 2 inches. Clear; thermometer 36.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Arrived—Esperanza, St. Louis; Shannon and Exchange, Ohio river; Jno. Howard, Memphis. Departed—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati. Clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, January 9.—Arrived—Mary Alice, New Orleans; Henry T. Cairo; Argonaut, Tennessee river. Departed—General Anderson, Cornish Island. River risen two inches. There is considerable slushy ice and low water, which interrupts navigation. Weather clear, mild and snow disappearing.

EVANSVILLE, January 9.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 32; signs of snow. River risen 8 inches. Up—Warner and barges, 3 A. M.; Fayette, 9; Ada Hotalman, 11:30; Idlewild, 12. Down—J. E. Rankin, 3 A. M.; Mary Ament, 12; Mary Davage and barges, 12; Grey Eagle, 3 P. M. Arkansas Belle, 6, and Florence Lee, 6. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, January 9.—Cloudy and cool. River rising fast. Arrived—Richmond, St. Louis. Departed—Glasgow and Allen Dean, New Orleans; City of Helena, St. Luke and Jas. Howard, St. Louis; Minnesota, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river; Mary Boyd, Arkansas river. The little steam tug Rescue was scuttled by some one last night and sunk in forty feet of water. She was owned by her commander, Capt. Kelly, and valued at one thousand dollars. A discharged engineer was arrested on suspicion of being guilty.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Nine feet six inches in canal; seven feet six inches in chute; five feet over rocks. Cloudy and damp. Business fair. Arrived—Kate Putnam, New Orleans; Kate Robinson, St. Louis. Departed—John Kilgour, New Orleans; C. B. Church and Kate Robinson, Cincinnati; Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh. Tow boats arrived—B. L. Wood, Geo. Roberts, J. A. Blackmore, Stella, Tigress, Sam Wadsworth, Diamond, from Pittsburgh; Raven, Little Condor, and Pomeroy. Departed—J. H. Bigley, New Orleans. The gates of the new locks will be taken to the Jefferson ship yard, to be repaired and strengthened. It will take about ten days. The carpenters are building a bulkhead on the Samuel J. Hale, and will commence pumping her out to-morrow evening. The contractors think they will get her afloat in a few days.

A MINIATURE bronze guillotine, worked by steam, is one of the latest of Parisian toys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Pipe Founders.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1872.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, on the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of

One and One-quarter Millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch

CAST IRON WATER PIPES

And Special Castings.

No proposals for Pipes and Special Castings will be received except on the printed forms, which with specified ons and forms of contract, and any desired information can be had on application in person or by letter to

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

REAL ESTATE.

BELLEVIEW—4 acres and 10 perches of beautiful improved ground, five minutes' walk from Bellevieu station, P., F. W. & C. R. W., with double frame dwelling of 12 rooms; good stable, fine water

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 94⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 109@109¼

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH, who has never been the same man since Mr. Disraeli played him alive in Lothair, spends six weeks each year at Cornell University and lives the rest of the time at Toronto, where he is to edit a magazine.

THE announcement is quite gratifying that all difficulty between Brazil and Germany has been satisfactorily adjusted, and that both nations have exchanged pleasant greetings of peace. This will necessitate the recall of the German squadron that was to intimidate our South American neighbor.

YESTERDAY the Legislature of the State of Ohio elected the Hon. John Sherman to represent that State again in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sherman, although possessed of a few singular ideas, has always been a staunch Republican, and an earnest and intelligent advocate of the true American policy of protection; and the great State on our western border could not have chosen any other man who could so ably, so conscientiously and so acceptably have filled the place, which Mr. Sherman has, with his experience and talents, made himself in the upper house of the American Congress. He ranks among the leading Senators now, and will, undoubtedly, continue to do so as long as he retains his seat in the Senate.

THE telegraph informs us that Napoleon is about to publish a historical work, which will contain "startling revelations" concerning the military system of France under the Imperial *regime*. When the Emperor of the French published his Life of Cæsar, it made a sensation and was widely read, more because its author was the most brilliant, and apparently the most prosperous of European rulers, than for any intrinsic worth which it possessed. If, however, the ex-Emperor chooses to tell what he knows of the inner workings of the Imperial Government, he can make a book which will contain so much that is valuable to the student of history and interesting to the general and curious reader, that it will be sure of a very much larger circulation, and a very much more assured place in literature than all of his previous books combined.

THE GRATIFYING NEWS is received that the anthracite coal operators and their employes, of the Schuylkill regions, have agreed upon a basis of compromise for the regulation of the wages of the latter during the present year. This action will prevent the strike which seemed imminet, and restore good feeling once more between the capitalists and laborers of that important mining section of our State. It would be well for the prosperity of all classes, if "strikes" could in all cases be so amicably disposed of or so happily prevented. Contests between labor and capital seldom bring any good fruits to either, but are prolific of loss and public and private distress. Labor is worth whatsoever it may bring in the market, but the laborer should exact no more, nor should the employer seek to obtain it for less than its actual value. If workingmen and capitalists should always recognize this basis as the proper one for the settlement of their differences, there would be less strikes to mar the pleasant relationship which naturally should exist between both classes, for their interests are common and inseparable.

NO FUSION OF PRINCES--WHAT THEN?

An attempt to "fuse" adverse political parties seems to be the order of the day among statesmen and pretenders of different countries. In our own country, a portion of the demoralized and disheartened Democracy is courting a coalition, under the guise of "passivity," with a few disaffected and disappointed Republicans, whose claims for position and direction of public affairs have not, in their own opinion, been duly honored and appreciated. The union of such antagonistic elements, even if it could be accomplished, could effect nothing. The great mass of the people is perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the present Chief Magistrate of the nation is administering its affairs, and it is not at all probable that a combination of such forces as are now at work, will materially reduce the majority on whose sweeping wave President Grant will ride into power for a second term.

In England, considerable alarm is felt at the Republican tendencies displayed by Sir George Dilke and Premier Gladstone, whose plebeian origin and habits are very distasteful to the aristocratic Whigs. It is reported, that on account of these Republican proclivities which Gladstone is exhibiting, the conservative wing of the Liberals, led by the Duke of Somerset and Viscount Halifax, is seeking to form a coalition with the Tories with the view of compelling him to retire. That there may be even a growing Republican feeling in England, we are ready to admit. But the Republicanism which is sought for there is very different from that which obtains in this country. And if we are to take the almost universal sympathy manifested by the English people for the Prince of Wales, during his present illness, as well as for his consort, the Princess Alexandra, and Queen Victoria, as a criterion, monarchy is not at such a heavy discount in Great Britain as some would have us believe.

But the great theatre upon which the political actors are playing their different parts at the present time is France. It is true they are merely engaged in rehearsal now, to which the public are not admitted. But although it should come "through fire" and sword, the drama will, ere long, be performed openly, either for the political weal or woe of that distracted and unhappy country.

We did not take much stock in the announcement made last summer that the Orleans Princes were about to "fuse" with the Count De Chambord, the only survivor of the elder Bourbon line, and await in silence the decision of the French nation," at his chateau at Frohsdorf in Austria. We were well aware that Herod and Pilate, the Pharisees and Sadducees entered into a coalition against the Great Benefactor of the human race, but we could not see how the two lines of the Bourbons who have been so long in a state of violent hostility to each other could become reconciled. The present state of things shows that we were not wrong in the opinion which we formed. There is evidently no harmony existing between them, indeed, not even among the Orleans Princes themselves.

It would require more space than we can devote to the subject here, to exhibit all the causes of alienation which exist among the claimants of the French throne. But in a comparatively brief space we can furnish reasons enough to show that a union of the elder and younger Bourbon line is almost, if not altogether impossible. The only representative of the old Bourbon line, who claims that the throne of France belongs to him by *right*, is Henri Charles Ferdinand Dieudonne, Duke of Bordeaux. He is the son of Charles Ferdinand D'Artois, Duke de Berri, second son of Charles the Tenth and Marie Caroline De Bourbon, Princess of Naples, and niece of the late Louis Phillippe. He is better known in current history as the Count De Chambord. This title he derives from the Chateau Chambord, which was purchased by public subscription and presented to him on the occasion of his baptism. The title Duke de Bordeaux was conferred upon him as a compliment to the city of Bordeaux, where the white flag—the royal standard of the Bourbon family—was first raised in 1814. He was born at the Palace of the Tuileries on September 19, 1820, seven months after the death of his father, the Duke de Berri, who was assassinated by one Louvel on the night of February 13, 1820, as he stood at the door of his carriage in company with the Duchess, who had expressed a desire to retire from the opera at an early hour. It seems that the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis Phillippe) was considerably exercised over his birth. As soon as the "auspicious event" was announced, he asked the Duke d'Albufera, who was one of the "eye-witnesses" to to the *accouchement* of the Duchess de Berri, "Is my niece really the mother of a boy?" "As certainly," replied the Marshal, "as your Royal Highness is the father of the Duke de Chartres." Subsequently he went to the palace, accompanied by his duchess, to congratulate his relative on the birth of her son, "who *might* afterwards become his King." The Count de Chambord, then, whose famous "proclamation" called forth so much criticism and created so much flutter in political circles, during the summer of last year, is the grandson of Charles X., and great grandson of Louis XV. He received the dying benediction of Louis XVIII. His mother having placed him in the front of the family group which surrounded the couch of the expiring King, Louis raised his hand and said "May you be wiser and happier than your parents," and then charged his brother, Charles X., to preserve the "Charter," and transmit the throne to the Duke de Bordeaux, after the Duke and Duchess d' Angouleme. On the death, in 1844, of his uncle, the Duke d' Angouleme, the eldest son of Charles the Tenth, and who during his exile wore the title of Count de Marnes, the Count de Chambord became the sole surviving representative of the elder line of the Bourbons.

The education of the posthumous De Chambord was committed exclusively to his mother, who first appointed as his governor the Duke de Montmorency, and after his death, which took place in a Roman Catholic church on "Good Friday," the Duke de Riviere. Every possible attention was paid to his intellectual training. He traveled extensively over Italy, Germany and England in company with his preceptors. In the eighteenth year of his age he took up his residence in Rome, where he remained about eight months. This was highly displeasing to his royal relative, Louis Phillippe, who then—1838—occupied the throne of France. Loud and numerous were the protests which issued from the Palace of the Tuileries against the residence of the Duke de Bordeaux in the Eternal City. The French Embassador—Chaband Latour—who was at that time accredited to the court of the Vatican, became so irate that he uttered personal menaces in the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff. The Pope however, was unmoved by she threats of the French plenipotentiary, and Count de Chambord was allowed to remain until of his own volition he took his departure. The course of the French Government in this case showed that Louis Phillippe actually feared that the Duke de Bordeaux *might* become his King, and it is not likely that the haughty occupant of the Chateau at Frohsdorf, who still dignifies himself with the title of Henry V., has forgotten the angry protests then issued by the Citizen King, so that "fusion" with his sons and grandsons is not within the range of possibility.

On the death of Louis XVIII., his brother, the Count D' Artois, succeeded to the French throne in 1824, and assumed the title of Charles X. He was dethroned in the revolution of 1830, which elevated Louis Phillippe to the throne. Charles was obliged to fly, and having reached Rambouillet in safety, in company with his son, the Duke D' Angouleme, on the morning of the 2d of August he declared his willingness to abdicate in favor of the Duke de Bordeaux, his grandson, who was then about ten years old. In accordance with the wishes of his grandfather, Bordeaux was formally proclaimed King of France, under the title of Henry V., in the presence of the royal guard which consisted of 12,000 men. The people, however, refused to ratify the proclamation, and the Count de Chambord, who has ever since the 2d of August, 1830, worn the title of Henry V, had to share his grandfather's fate and go with him into exile. They first repaired to Holyrood Castle at Edinburgh, Scotland; three years afterward to Prague, in Bohemia, and, in 1836, to Goritz, in Illyria, where Charles died the same year.

But we must not omit to mention here a circumstance, which, in addition to others, illustrates the conflict which has been maintained between the two lines of the House of Bourbon for long years. On the 2d of August, 1830, Charles X. addressed a note to the Duke of Orleans, (afterwards Louis Phillippe) who had been appointed Lieuteuant-General of the Kingdom by the authorities of the Hotel de Ville, and confirmed by the Monarch himself, requesting him to secure the proclamation of the Duke de Bordeaux, as Henry V. But whether through the advise of the banker Lafitte, Louis Adolphe Thiers, or "old Talleyrand," or all of them together, we cannot say positively. Orleans resolutely declined, alleging as a reason for refusing to comply with the ex-King's request, that if he did so, "he would be a constant object of suspicion; that the Duke of Bordeaux could not have a bowel complaint without his being accused of having poisoned him." On the 9th of August, one week after the date of the first letter addressed him by the ex-King Charles, a deputation from both Chambers waited on the Duc D'Orleans and tendered him the French throne, which he accepted, and occupied till 1848, when he, and those sons of his who are now anxiously "waiting for something to turn up," were compelled to go into exile. When the fugitive Charles heard what had been done, while still at Rambouillet, he resigned himself to "the will of heaven, reserving the rights of the Duke de Bordeaux," which the French people, for a period of nearly forty-two years, have not seen fit to respect, and which, notwithstanding the petitions read a few days since in his favor in the Assembly at Versailles, we think they will not soon respect, as his predecessors in his line have shown that however good in some cases their intentions may have been, they failed to either reign or govern wisely and well. After Louvel assassinated the Duke de Berri he assigned as a reason for his bloody deed "that the Bourbons were the tyrants and enemies of France."

In 1845 the Count de Chambord moved to Belgrave Square in London. Louis Phillippe became greatly alarmed lest the only surviving representative of the elder line of his house should be received at the English court, and wrote urgent letters to the King of the Belgians, invoking his royal offices to prevent it. In these letters he denounced the Duke de Bordeaux as a "*common pretender*." The consequence was, that Bordeaux was not received at Court by her Majesty, Queen Victoria, a circumstance which gave rise to considerable gossip at the time, and created great surprise, both in England and on the continent of Europe, inasmuch as the ex-regent Espartero had been received at the English Court a short time before. It is not likely that a man of such lofty and arrogant pretensions as the Count de Chambord has forgotten the indignity shown him by her Britannic Majesty, at the instigation of Louis Phillippe and his friend Leopold of Belgium.

During his stay in Belgrave Square, where he maintained a miniature Court the Tory aristocracy paid him all the honor, homage and respect usually accorded to royalty, and thousands of French legitimists, it is said, made a pilgrimage from all parts of the Kingdom to London to give pledges of their loyalty and devotion to the descendant of the house of "Saint Louis." Among those who journeyed from France to England on this mission of loyalty and devotion, were five deputies, chief of whom were M. de Larcy, to whom Thiers lately gave the portfolio of Minister of Public Works, and Francois Auguste Viscount de Chateaubriand, who, on the revolution of 1830, delivered an oration in the Chamber of Peers, in which he strongly advocated the claim of the Duke de Bordeaux to the French throne, and on the election of Louis Phillippe refused to take the required oath, resigned his pension as a peer and devoted himself to literary pursuits, which was the only means he had of earning a livelihood. M. Guizot, who was then Premier in Louis Phillipe's Government, was greatly incensed at the Deputies for their conduct; they were denounced openly in the Chambers, and the storm waxed so strong that they were forced to resign their seats. They were re-elected, however, by the people.

Whether through love for the lady, or to take revenge, in some measure, on the Citizen King, who had protested against his being allowed to sojourn in Rome and received at Windsor Castle or Buckingham palace, or both, we need not wait here to enquire, but the Count de Chambord did lead to the hymenial altar in 1846, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the reigning Duke of Modena, *"the only Prince in Europe who had refused to acknowledge the royalty of Louis Phillippe!"* From this marriage, celebrated twenty-five years ago, there is no issue, and it is likely that the elder Bourbon line will terminate at the death of De Chambord.

It is plain that there can be no fusion between the "last of the sons of St. Louis" and the Orleans family. If not, what then? Knowing, as all do, the fickle and volatile character of the French people, this question is difficult of solution. It is not easy to see what a people will do among whom there are found men like Marshal Ney, who when he heard that Napoleon had returned from Elba to dethrone Louis XVIII, kissed the hand of his royal master and declared "he would bring back Bonaparte in an iron cage," and yet, a few days afterwards, lovingly embraced Napoleon at Auxerre; or like Marshal Soult, who as Minister of War, before his removal to make way for the Duke of Feltre, denounced Napoleon in an order of the day, as an "adventurer," yet in a very short time afterwards placed himself at the service of the "Little Corsican," and became his trusty lieutenant. The French people will shout enthusiastically to day, *vive les Bourbons*, and no less vociferously to-morrow, *a bas les Bourbons*.

Louis Phillippe Albert D'Orleans, Count De Paris, the grandson of the late King Louis Phillippe, is the head of the younger branch of the Bourbon line. His grandfather abdicated in 1848 in his favor, with the Duchess D'Orleans as regent, although on the death of the Duc D'Orleans on the 13th of July, 1842, the Duc De Nemours had been declared regent by a law passed by the Chambers, which provided that the regency should devolve on the nearest male relative of the King. The uncles of the Count De Paris, however, do not seem to pay any regard to the terms of their father's abdication. They are throwing their influence, it would appear, against their nephew. The Prince de Joinville and the Duc de Nemours seem to be willing to yield their claims in favor of their brother, the Duc D'Aumale, who is the moneyed man of the Orleans family, and whose literary status has been recognized lately in his election as a member of the Academy of France. The Duc de Chartres, brother of Count de Paris, does not seem to be mentioned at all in connection with the French throne. If there is any significance to be attached to the petitions lately presented to the Versailles Assembly, the contest seems to be between the Count de Chambord and the Count de Paris; but the friends of Napoleon III. are not idle, and run as good a chance of being successful as any others.

If Thiers has any influence he is not likely to throw it in favor of the house of Orleans. He served in different capacities in the government of Louis Phillippe, but they were in frequent conflict, and although he is now about seventy-four years of age he has not forgotten that shortly before his abdication, the Citizen King charged him with having made "common cause with the National Guard, Barrot, the *National*, and the agitators for reform."

Acknowledgment of the Mount Joy Soldiers' Orphan School.

MOUNT JOY, PA., January, 1872.

WHEREAS, We, who have been made orphans by the late rebellion, but are now under the fostering care of Pennsylvania, having received gratuitously, during the last year, copies of the *True Democrat, American Lutheran, Temperance Advocate*, Pittsburgh GAZETTE, *Christian Radical, Methodist, Home Journal, Christian Advocate*, Arthurs' *Home Magazine* and *Children's Hour*; and thus giving us access to current information which otherwise we would be deprived of;

AND WHEREAS, We consider this an expression of sympathy and beneficence towards us; therefore,

Resolved, That we extend a hearty vote of thanks to the publishers of the above papers and magazines.

Resolved, That a due appreciation of the value of these papers will not be abated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the respective publishers of the above named publications.

Committee on Resolutions:
JACKSON C. STOKES,
GERARD REYNOLDS,
GEORGE W. TEIGER,
ANNIE. B. CARR,
SALLIE E. RAIKE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The wise man of the *Commercial* has turned his attention to the condition of the National Bank circulation—which he thinks needs cleaning up—and demonstrates conclusively that he does not know what he is talking about.

The Treasurer of the United States has no power under the law to make his department a redemption agency for mutilated bank notes, even if it were desirable, and the work is quietly accomplished in another way. As soon as a note becomes so much worn as to be ready for redemption, let the holder deposit it with his other money in one of the National Banks, from that moment the public never sees it again. It seems to me that the public, with this remedy so near at hand, has no room for complaint. My *Commercial* friend says: "There is no such thing as a central redemption." The banks are *required* by law to have a redemption agency, and most of them have *two*—one, local (at the nearest centre of business), the other in New York or Washington, and to the last point all the mutilated currency tends, where it is assorted and *burned*, and new notes are issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

A RECENT number of *Nature* speaks of an interesting contribution to the relics of the supposed serpent worship in Scotland. In the vicinity of the shores of Loch Fell, near Oban, the form of a monstrous serpent 300 feet in length has been disinterred. From the accounts which have been published it would appear that the figure of the serpent was excavated in the rocks above the lake, and had become overgrown.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: It is a pity that John C. Calhoun ever owned an acre of land. It is a pity that he was not a mere renter, or that he didn't board all his life at a hotel. A few months ago—it seems an age—some thoughtless compiler of "Southern news" wrote: "John C. Calhoun's plantation, in South Carolina, has been bought by a wealthy colored man." Thus the thing got started, and it has confronted us in every newspaper we have opened since. It really seems to us that some of the papers have printed it as often as seventeen times. What extensive newspaper reader has not been exhausted by a paragraph until he found himself on the verge of lunacy—driven distracted by the inevitable reappearance of the apparition at every turn? That Calhoun plantation paragraph will send somebody to the lunatic asylum the first thing you know. Who cares for John C. Calhoun's plantation anyhow? Who cares whether the fellow who bought it was a wealthy colored man or a colored wealthy man? Black or white, if he has paid for the place, let him keep it and make the most of it; but let that paragraph be stopped, or some newspaper will wake up some fine morning and find its office burnt down over its head. It is enough to make an incendiary of the chief of the fire department himself.

THE Chicago *Tribune* says: A case of peculiar interest to the instructors of the rising generation has just been tried at Princeton, in the Circuit Court of Bureau county. At a common school in that county last winter, two small boys, forgetful of all the precepts of the excellent Dr. Watts, engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict during the morning recess. They were, however separated, and on inquiry the teacher was assured that friendly relations were restored. But by noon their fiery passions were once more aroused. Moved thereto probably by "Tom Brown at Rugby," they arranged for a regular prize fight. Just as one was knocking the other down for the third time, the ring was broken and the victor assaulted so vigorously that his elbow was dislocated. When the crowd interfered, het teacher was notified of the hurt. He rushed at once to the door, called out to them to stop, and then hurried back to the school-room to put on his boots, as he was naturally averse to walking through slush several inches deep in slippered feet. Before he reached the group, the elbow was dislocated. The injured youth, through his father, straightway sued the teacher for criminal negligence. The trial was a long one. The jury were out twenty-four hours, and returned a verdict for defendant, whereupon an appeal was at once taken to the Supreme Court. Great interest was manifested in the trial, and the schools of Bureau county had a practical vacation throughout its progress, as all the teachers were congregated at Princeton. If the verdict should be reversed, there will probably be an eager rivalry for positions in schools for girls, where human nature manifests itself in gentler phases, and the pedagogue will not be likely to lose his year's wages by the blood-thirstiness of his pupils.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It is singular that while we have been treated to elaborate speeches and learned essays on the civil service of England, Switzerland and China, that of Lilliput should have been overlooked. Certainly the principles of government established by the ingenious people of that country, as set forth by the veracious traveler, Gulliver, are worthy consideration. "In choosing persons for all employments, they have more regard to good morals than to great abilities. They believe that Providence never intended to make the management of public affairs a mystery to be comprehended only by a few persons of sublime genius, of which there are seldom three born in an age; but they suppose truth, justice, temperance and the like, to be in every man's power, the practice of which virtues, assisted by experience and a good intention, would qualify any man for the service of his country, except where a course of study is required. But they deem the want of moral virtues is so far from being supplied by superior endowments of the mind, that employments could never be put into such dangerous hands as those of persons so qualified, and at least that the mistakes committed by ignorance in a virtuous disposition would never be of such fatal consequence on the public weal, as the practices of a man whose inclinations led him to be corrupt, and who had great abilities to manage, to multiply and defend his corruptions."

THE Chicago *Evening Post* says: In two or three of the States of the Union there has been going on for many months a sort of internecine warfare in the dominant party, which the people at large are getting heartily disgusted with. Not to mention the chronic fight, which will probably never cease, in New York, the more serious quarrel at present engaging public attention is that going on in the city of New Orleans, between the wing of the party of which Gov. Warmoth is the head, and the other of which the Custom House is the head centre. In two cases within the year resort has been had to arms, either to maintain or break the peace, and a very near approach to bloodshed has been the result. We shall not stop to inquire at this time upon whom the burden of responsibility for this state of affairs mainly rests. Both parties are guilty of indecency, whichever may be guilty of crime. We are heartily glad to know, therefore, that the President has taken the matter in hand, and will make an effort to investigate the matter thoroughly and impartially, and so far as it is in his power, apply the remedy. The noisy feud at New Orleans has obtruded itself upon the country long enough. The disgrace of it will finally attach to the party at large

IN an article entitled "The Methodist Church and Politics," we find the following attack upon a prominent preacher of that denomination:

Just now there is an excellent opportunity to test the temper of the Church on this subject. Rev. Dr. Newman, the pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington, and the Chaplain of the Senate, who has several times been accused of improperly mixing religion and politics, and turning one to the account of the other—whether rightfully so accused or not it is not for us to say—has already been in Washington as long as the itinerary rules of the Church allow him to stay, and two years longer, if we are not mistaken. Dr. Newman has found that his lines are cast in pleasant places, and, naturally enough, wants to stay, another two years. The President, Chief Justice Chase, and many Methodist Senators are also desirous that he should remain there, and have sent in a petition to that effect to the Conference which has the disposition of Dr. Newman. The world, outside of that denomination, and undoubtedly, many within the denomination, will watch, with interest to see whether the Conference will reverse its usual manner of proceeding, and, at the same, time, continue a scandal for two years longer by allowing Dr. Newman to remain in Washington, exposed to Congressional temptations, or whether it will vindicate itself by using its privilege to send him elsewhere. If Dr. Newman were a poor brother in the wilds of Minnesota, with a salary of three hundred dollars, payable in onions and cordwood, with nine small children, which is usually the domestic condition of small-salaried Methodist clergymen, there is no doubt what the action of his Conference would be. He would at once be allowed to take his staff, his nine small children, and his wife, with his library in his pocket, seek new pastures and tend new sheep. This course of action, however, cannot be predicated in the case of Dr. Newman. At the same time, if the Conference shall keep Dr. Newman and appoint a new man in his place,—one of the poor salaried men, for instance,—the country at large will see in their action a determination to raise the Church above suspicion. If it suffers him to remain in Washington another two years, the country at large will be very apt to declare that his presence in Washington is a political necessity.

THE editor of the New York *World* thus narrates the story of the murder of Fisk: One man of more notoriety than reputation, exasperated by a long series of wrongs at the hands of another and more conspicuous man of the same kidney, took it into his angry and addled head that he would put a pistol bullet through his enemy's heart. He prepared an ambush for his enemy in the wilderness of a great hotel, darted out upon him without warning, shot him once, twice, thrice, and left him to be borne away by sympathizing friends, as it proved—to death.

This is the bald and simple story of the slaying of James Fisk, Jr., by Edward Stokes. It is an old story of revenge—flat, low, brutal revenge—unredeemed, so far as yet appears, by the faintest gleam, (as, indeed, who could expect it to be?) of the romantic, the heroic, or the dramatic. Fatuous attempts, indeed, have been made to throw over this crawling, sordid crime a certain glamour of passion, stolen from the interweaving with the tale of the name and the adventures of a strumpet as notorious in her way as the chief actors in theirs. But the only evidence which has so far been adduced to prove this wretched woman a cause of the catastrophe really proves only that the murdered man shrank from the revelation of his amorous correspondence with her—not because his feelings were enlisted in that correspondence, but because his orthography in that correspondence was inaccurate. The association of the assassin with the assassinated, as in cash it began so through cash did it find its dismal end. The man who conceived himself to have been swindled and destroyed slew the man whom he felt that he was powerless to prevent from swindling and from destroying him.

IN AN editorial article upon Fish, the N. Y. *Tribune* says: It is the irony of destiny that the objects which no genius, no industry, no devotion can accomplish are sometimes compassed in a moment by a freak of circumstance. For several years the bar of the two continents have been laboring to loosen the grasp of this persistent adventurer upon the life of the Erie Road, and all to no apparent effect. But by means which are contemptibly trivial the work is almost done. The provoking fascinations of a light woman, the angry jealousy of two dissolute men, give rise to a deadly feud and to endless wranglings, until at last, by the necessity of their natures and the imperious demands of their brutal instincts, the two enemies are brought into a position where there is no turning or retreating. There was never an ignobler quarrel over a more worthless stake; but that unreasonable infatuation which, even before Helen, was the most prolific source of wars, was enough to fill for months the courts of justice with unseemly noise and at last to call in assassination to close the scene and carry off both disputants, the one to the grave and the other to jail. The pistol shot of a cyprian's champion will have its echo in every Exchange of the world.

THE Baltimore *American* says: "The Wharton trial for two weeks past has been little more than an arena for the airing of the opposing opinions of chemists and medical experts, and their views have been so adverse and antagonistic as to cause in the public mind a very strong conviction that there is very little fixed science or system in either of the professions. The profession of medicine has been satirically described as the science of experiment; and it is evident that there are no rules or principles in chemistry, if we are to judge from the testimony of the medical experts who have given at such length their theoretical views as the analysis of the stomach of General Ketchum. It is expected that the trial will last fully two weeks longer, and by the time of its close there will be room to doubt whether Ketchum is living or dead, if we are to depend on the scientists to decide the question.

EVERY EXPERIENCE.

If immediate attention were paid to the first invasion of the throat and lungs by disease, there would be comparatively few deaths from consumption, whilst, as it is now, and the health records confirm us in the truth of what we write, nine out of ten of those who die prematurely die of some disease of the lungs—not consumption perhaps, at first, but gradually proceeds to that age when it becomes as fixed as fate and as fatal the cholera. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is infallible in all such cases. It hinders the tuberculous deposits from settling in the lungs, and even if they have begun to form a nucleus, Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure dissolves and dissipates them and carries them out of the system as so many noxious elements which have no business to be there.

The blood is restored by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure to a newness of plastic power, which, in its errand of reparation, it distributes to every part, making the wheels of life to run with smoothness and regularity, and according to every function the duties which Nature has assigned it. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure $1.50 per bottle or 6 bottles for $7.50. Dr. Keyser's private office for lung examinations, 167 Liberty street, every day, except Sunday and Tuesday, from 10 A.M. until 1 P.M., and from 3 until 6 P.M.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best assortment in the city at Jas. E. Burns & Co's. Remember the place—corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, have, without exaggeration, the finest, best and most complete assortment of Toilet Articles in the city, such as Toilet Sets, Perfume Cases, Imported Colognes, Lubin's Ferfumes, Rimmel's Perfumes and Cox de Aye, of every description. Also, Puff Boxes of every style. Persons wishing to purchase Holiday presents should call and examine the large and splendid assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place where you can purchase anything in this line cheaper than elsewhere in the city is at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

WINTER-PROOF SYSTEMS.

Thick boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season to transpierce the warmest clothing, and are apt to affect the health unfavorably, both through the pores and respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Enrich the blood, gently stimulate the circulation, regulate the bowels, invigorate the stomach, tone the liver, and brace the nerves with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and no condition of the atmosphere, however indement, no variation of the barometer or thermometer, however sudden, will have power to disorder the system thus fortified in advance, and put in perfect working order. Damp and cold, acting upon a sensitive or feeble organization, may produce consumption, diphtheria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaint, low nervous fever or intermittent fever; the importance of rendering the system impervious to these two destructive elements is therefore obvious. Persons in delicate health, or who are at all liable to being seriously affected by atmospheric influences, should take the Bitters daily throughout the winter and spring. In this way dangerous diseases may be warded off, and a condition of perfect health preserved by individuals of comparatively feeble physique, while those more robust, who scoff at precautions, are suffering the penalty of their recklessness in hospitals and sick rooms.

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MACHINERY,
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Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

American Watches
Of all Kinds, in Gold and Silver Cases.
NEW STYLE HOWARD WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WALTH. M. W. TCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
FINE STEM WINDERS.
GOLD CASES made to order of any style and weight, and warranted as represented, by
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
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One of those Watches, either in Gold or Silver Case, makes a very appropriate
Holiday Gift
Of Permanent value. A complete assortment at
HASLETT & KENNEDY,
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Holiday Goods.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street,
CORNER PARK WAY, ALLEGHENY.
Is selling his large and fine stock of
Watches and Jewelry
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
Call and see before making purchases. de30

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WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 12½c.
Dark Delaines,
GOOD STYLES—BEST QUALITY.
AT 18¾c.
TYCOON REPPS,
Good Styles, for Ladies' Wrappers
AT 25c.
Colored Alpaca Poplins,
AT 37½c.
Black Alpaca Lustres,
WORTH 50c.
AT 50c.
PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS,
AN EXTRA GOOD BARGAIN.
AT 50c.
4-4 WHITE COUNTRY FLANNELS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS OF
DRESS GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
Some Very Extra Bargains
IN
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS
In Linen, Cambric and Muslin, consisting of Tucked, Ruffled, Plain and Embroidered Skirts.
Night Dresses, Dressing Sacques,
CHEMISES,
Drawers, Bridal Sets, &c.,
ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING SOLD AT
VERY GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
The Goods are slightly soiled, and must be sold to make room for fresh stock.
Hamburg Embroideries,
WHITE GOODS,
TOWELS,
Fine Damask Table Cloths,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
At Bargain Prices.
PLEASE REMEMBER THE PLACE,
HORNE & CO.'S
New Retail Stores,
LIBRARY BUILDING,
197 and 199 Penn Ave.
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SALE
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SHOES,
AT
F. A. KONOLD & CO.,
19 Fifth Avenue.
This entire stock must be closed out by the first of January. de9

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FALL GOODS,
AT
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27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
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Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country for Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper or Sheet Iron work.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
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AT 50c.
Colored Kid Gloves.
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LADIES' CORSETS,
French Wove—a Decided Bargain.
AT $1.00.
Ladies' Knit Undershirts,
WORTH $2.
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All Wool Felt Skirts,
Best Bargains of the Season.
CARPETS,
A large stock of Striped and Clan Tartan Hemp Carpets—very cheap.
4-4, 9-8, 5-4 and 10-4
Sheeting Muslins,
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Shirting Muslins,
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Shirt Fronts.
WHITE BLANKETS,
Fresh and clean—just opened.
At Very Low Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the Purposes of a Family Physic, curing

Costiveness, Jaundice Dyspepsia, Indigestion Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects a radicate where how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians, and the best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.
PREPARED BY
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Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color,
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It will prevent the Hair from falling out.
All who use it are unanimous in awarding it the praise of being the best Hair Dressing extant.
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
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Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
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Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
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City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
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DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the
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Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade,
OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 9, 1872.

Money continues active and rates firm, not to say high. There is, however, less paper offering outside of bank, and the indications are, we think, favorable to a more comfortable condition in the loan market.

Local securities are not changing hands to any unusual extent—indeed, it is difficult to obtain quotations for many of them based upon any actual sales.

The marked feature of the New York market to-day is the decline in Government bonds. It is not large, but unusual, and was caused by the weakness of gold at 2 p. m.—the hour for our latest report from the bond rooms.

The stock market was alternately strong and weak, closing, it will be noticed, with a general improvement throughout the list.

There was rather more doing in Southern State bonds, and prices improved for Tennessees and South Carolinas.

The Philadelphia market was inactive and sympathized with the earlier reports from New York, when stocks had taken a turn downward.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations for bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	110¾	110¾
" 1864	110¾	110¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	111	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
1868	112	112
10-40s	110¾	109¾
Currency 6s	119½	118
Gold	109	108
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95½	96
Do Scrip	—	94¾
Erie	36¾	36¾
Reading	113¾	114
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91¾
Rock Island	108¾	108¾
Chicago & N W	67¾	67¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	91¾
Ft. Wayne, Cincinnati	85¾	85¾
Do. Preferred	80	81
Wabash	73¾	73¾
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46	45¾
Pacific Mail	54¾	55¾
West. Union Telegraph	70¾	70¾
Adams Express	90¾	90¾
U. S. Express	63½	63¾
Wells, Fargo	56¾	57¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	59	58¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	127¾	127¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39
Oil Creek & Allegheny R R	47	46
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	—
Pittsburgh City 6's	75½	—
A. V. R. R. 7-30 Bonds	90	—
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61¾	61¾
Phila. & Erie	25¾	25¾
Schuylkill Navigation	10¾	10¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	109	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	111¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	109¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '66	112
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 5-20s '65	111¾	C. P. R. R.	—
U. S. 10-40s	109¾	Cy. Pacifics	—

—The Chicago *Tribune*, of Monday, reports money matters there as follows:

"The close of the week has brought some relaxation in the money stringency in New York. A perceptibly easier feeling is also noticeable in this market, and some of the banks have experienced a large increase of deposits during the last half of the week. To a limited extent the gain in deposits on the part of some of the banks is probably due to a shifting of accounts from one bank to another, but in the main, it is due to a general accumulation of money. The stringency which is usually incident to the settlements at the beginning of the new year has been less marked this year than usual, but such as it is, the worst of it has probably passed. From now until the end of the month the general tendency will probably be toward ease."

NEW YORK, January 9, 1872.

The situation in Wall street to-day was very dull and devoid of any features of interest. In the Gold Room the price declined ¼, while on Stock Exchange there was a slight advance in the morning and a corresponding decline in the afternoon. Gold at the opening was 109@109¼. Loans were made at 7 per cent. 1-32 per cent. buying. Clearances were $57,000,000. Money market easy during the day at 7 per cent. in currency to 7 in gold, with exceptional transactions at 1-32 per cent. Governments were not very active and showed a slight decline. State bonds steady. Stocks opened at about ¼ advance of prices last night, but have been very dull all day. Transactions were limited. The market at the close showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the afternoon. Wabash was the strongest stock, which sold up to 73¾. Erie was exceptionally weak and declined to 36.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115¾; 5-20's '62, 109; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¾; new '65, 110¾; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 112. 10-40's, 109¾; currency 6's, 119½.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 95; Tennessee old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia new, 58; do old, 56; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 15¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Quicksilver, 26¾; Adams Express, 90¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 57¾; American Exchange, 53¾; United States, 63¾; Pacific Mail, 54¾; New York Central 95¾; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 36; preferred, 56; Harlem, 124; preferred, 118; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 116¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91; North western, 67¾; preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 108; New Jersey Central, 85¾; St. Paul, 54¾; preferred, 70¾; Wabash, 73¾; preferred, 85; Ft. Wayne, 86; Terre Haute, 28; preferred, 53; Chicago and Alton, 117¾; preferred, 121; Ohio and Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 90¾; Burlington and Missouri, 135; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 215; Illinois Central, 149; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 101¾; Union, 90¾.

Detroit.

DETROIT, January 9.—Wheat firm; extra $1.57; No. 1 white $1.52; amber $1.47. Corn firm; 54c. Oats steady; State 43c. Clover seed $6.10. Dressed hogs steady; $5.10@5.15.

In elevator 75,000c. Highwines steady at 89c. Tobacco steady. Hemp nominal. Bagging dull at 16½@17c. Pork quiet at $13.25 for cash, and $14.00 for seller April. Dry salt meats quiet; shoulders clear rib 6c; clear 6¾c; all loose lots on orders ¼c higher. Bacon steady; orders filled; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 7¾@7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Lard easier at 8¾c cash, and 8¾c for seller February. Hogs quiet and weaker at $4@4.40; bulk sales at $4@4.25. Cattle active at 2@5c. Receipts—flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bush; corn, 14,000 do; oats, 11,000 do; barley 1,000 do; rye, 1,000 do; hogs, 4,000 head; cattle, 140 do.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 9, 1 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; on account 93; 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do '65, 88¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 92.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—5-20s of '62, 90¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes 55f 95c.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat 12s 11d. Clover seed 57s 6d.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 9.—Cattle; supply 86 cars less than at the same time last week; the average quality on a fair market is active and 5c to 10c better; sales of 600 head Illinois, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, at 5@5¾c; premium steers of August, 1861, at $7.00. Hogs; supply 1,800 head; market quiet and prices steady; sales at $4.00@4.75; light weights bringing highest prices; closing dull.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 9.—Bagging quiet and steady at 15@16c. Cotton quiet and firm; middling 20¾c. Flour very firm and active; tendency upward; sales of 3,000 bbls extra family at $6.50. Grain quiet and firm at previous quotations. Provisions very firm and demand active. Mess pork $1.00 cash; $14.50 on orders. Bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides clear rib 7¾c; hams sugar cured 13c; bulk shoulders 6¾c; do sides clear rib 6¾c; do clear 6¾c. Lard 9@10c. Whisky steady at 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 9.—Flour—extra spring firmer at $5.40@5.60; common $5.00@5.80; medium $5.25@5.50. Wheat dull and declined; No. 2 $1.23¾ cash; $1.25 seller February. Oats—No 2 steady at 33¾c. Corn—No 2 mixed active at 43¾c. Barley—No 2 fall quiet at 61¾c. Rye—No 1 scarce at 69c. Provisions nominal. Mess pork $13. Lard at 8¾c for kettle; 8¾c for steam. Bulk meats—shoulders 4¾c. Hogs firm; live $4.05@4.50; dressed $5.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Jan. 9.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan $1.59; No. 1 white Michigan $1.56; amber Michigan $1.47¾; No. 1 red $1.56; amber Michigan $1.47¾; No. 1 red $1.46; No. 2 do $1.43; No. 3 do $1.35. Corn firm; high mixed 46c; low mixed 44c; yellow 49¾c; no grade 47c. Oats steady; No. 1 43c; Michigan 42c. Clover seed steady at $6.10. Hogs steady at $5.15@5.20; latter for heavy.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Pork in fair demand at $ 4. Whisky 9½@9½. Cotton active; sales 3,000 bales. Monday sales of cotton yesterday: good ordinary 19¾c; low middling 20¾c; middlings 20¾c; receipts 7,993 bales; no exports; stock 236,341 bales.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 9.—Flour firm. Wheat: No. 1 red winter dull, offered at $1.49, no sales: No. 2 held at $1.40. Corn firmer and in better demand; 45c. Oats steady; 45c. Petroleum firm but unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, January 9—2 bales wool, H Sumner; 1 car lumber, Union Planing Mill & Co; 1 do do, G A Mundorf; 1 car do, South Pitts P Mill; 100 bbls apples, Woodworth & D; 260 do do, F Livingston; 1 car scrap steel, Shoenberger & Co; 1 car scrap steel, Mulvey & Lanahan; 1 bbl oil, Miller, Barr & P; 5 boxes scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 18 bxs scales, Moorhead & Adams; 1 car hay, John Bissett; 117 sks oats, 83 do wheat, 2 cars corn, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car corn, Schnelbach & Hyle; 10 d hogs, J P Lamb & Co; 91 bgs clover seed, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 107 pcs pipe, W Hutchinson; 12 bbls apples, 10 sks flour, 25 bbls beans, Voigt, Wahood & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 10 do lard, H Graff & Co; 3 pkgs h nuts, 8 pkgs sundries, Jas O'Brian; 6 kegs lard, Henry Rea Jr; 2 bbls lard, A Vandergrift; 1 pkg mdse, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 35 pkgs produce, P Duff & Son; 11 tubs butter, 8 pkgs eggs, 9 bbls cider, M Kelly; 4 do apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cars cooperage, B D Moore; 1 bbl oil, 4 do apples, 1 sk rags, Lob, Son & Son, 75 sks car corn, Lob, Son & Son; 10 bbls apples, 1 sk car corn, McBane & Anjer; 1 pkg butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 pkgs produce, Marshall & Co; 40 sks flour, F O Sweus.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 9.—1 carcorn, McBane & Anjer; 41 sks oats, A Austin; 1d hog, H Riddle, Son & Co; 20 bales hay, 1 car oil cake, Robertson; 4 sks dried apples, 6 do rags, 4 kgs butter, Loh, Son & Co; 2 bbls c nuts, 1 do beans, 4 kegs butter, Woodworth & D; 2 pkgs produce, Mc-Callow, M Dr Lange; 11 bbls dried apples, J A Graff & Co; 24 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 177 bars coming, Brady & Co; 7 roll, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 car rye, W J Porter & Co; 280 bush corn, McHenry & Wood; 59 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1111 g hams, M of Friend; 2 hhds sugar, 3 bbls molasses, Dilworth & Bro; 14 bbls molasses, Shomaker & Co; 38 sks tails, C Hoveler & Co; 1 bbl hams, C H Hinde; 15 bales broom corn, Graham, Pearson, I Dickey & Co; 84 sks p nuts, Reyner & Bro; 1 car pig iron, Hallman & H.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, January 9.—2 cars sheep, Jones & L; 1 do shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 16 hhds sugar, W Millar; 350 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, S Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Lob, Son & Son; 1 do potatoes, McBane & Anjer; 112 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; 37 bxs cheese, N J Baden; 3 d hogs, Beckert & S; 1 car sheep, Gerwig & S; 1 car do, Son; 20 tes grease, F Sellers & Co; 1 car lumber Slack & S; 1 do mill feed, R Knox & Son; 1 car rye, W Weihe & Co; 1 bbl butter, M W Hackin; 49 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 12 rolls leather, J Callery; 1 bx eggs, J McMasters; 1 car hay, H Rea Jr; 62 bbls apples, Houck, J & Co; 5 bbls whisky, S Davis; 1 do do, M Wadler.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER GRANITE STATE.—50 tons metal, L H Smith & Co; 2434 do do, Loomis & Collard; 90 hides, 9 bdls skins, 60 sks g scraps, 1 sk cow tails, 2 bdls g hides, Wm Fiscus & Son; 1500 nail kegs, 1000 bdls hoops, Graham & Lanahan; 1 bbl oil, Miller, Barr & P; 5 boxes scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 18 bxs scales, Moorhead & Adams; 1 car hay, John Bissett; 117 sks oats, 83 do wheat, 2 cars corn, S B Floyd & Co; 1 car corn, Schnelbach & Hyle; 10 d hogs, J P Lamb & Co; 91 bgs clover seed, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 107 pcs pipe, W Hutchinson; 12 bbls apples, 10 sks flour, 25 bbls beans, Voigt, Wahood & Co; 4 pkgs butter, 10 do lard, H Graff & Co; 3 pkgs h nuts, 8 pkgs sundries, Jas O'Brian; 6 kegs lard, Henry Rea Jr; 2 bbls lard, A Vandergrift; 1 pkg mdse, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls oil, G E Palmer; 35 pkgs produce, P Duff & Son; 11 tubs butter, 8 pkgs eggs, 9 bbls cider, M Kelly; 4 do apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 2 cars cooperage, B D Moore; 1 bbl oil, 4 do apples, 1 sk rags, Lob, Son & Son, 75 sks car corn, Lob, Son & Son; 10 bbls apples, 1 sk car corn, McBane & Anjer; 1 pkg butter, Houck, Jamison & Co; 10 pkgs produce, Marshall & Co; 40 sks flour, F O Sweus.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 9.—1 carcorn, McBane & Anjer; 41 sks oats, A Austin; 1d hog, H Riddle, Son & Co; 20 bales hay, 1 car oil cake, Robertson; 4 sks dried apples, 6 do rags, 4 kgs butter, Loh, Son & Co; 2 bbls c nuts, 1 do beans, 4 kegs butter, Woodworth & D; 2 pkgs produce, McCallow, M Dr Lange; 11 bbls dried apples, J A Graff & Co; 24 sks wheat, Marshall, Kennedy & Co; 177 bars coming, Brady & Co; 7 roll, Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; 1 car rye, W J Porter & Co; 280 bush corn, McHenry & Wood; 59 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1111 g hams, M of Friend; 2 hhds sugar, 3 bbls molasses, Dilworth & Bro; 14 bbls molasses, Shomaker & Co; 38 sks tails, C Hoveler & Co; 1 bbl hams, C H Hinde; 15 bales broom corn, Graham, Pearson, I Dickey & Co; 84 sks p nuts, Reyner & Bro; 1 car pig iron, Hallman & H.

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ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 9.—1 car old iron, McKinney & Son; 3 do potatoes, Vangorder & Shepard; 4 do coal, S M Kier & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson Bro; 5 pelts, 1 pkg butter, J O'Brian; 1 do do, 1 do poultry, J Morrison; 2 pkgs butter, Graham, Pearson & Co; 2 do do, McAllister & King; 25 bxs starch, D Haworth; 9 bxs ixes, J Woodwell; 12 boxes soap, W D; 2 pkgs bbls tallow, J & D Dunlevy Bro; 24 do do, Haworth & D; 50 sks wheat, Kennedy Bro; 42 do do, 20 do rye, 66 do corn, Scott & Gilmore; 1 bbl eggs, H Gerwig & Son; 2 bx butter, 1 bbl eggs, H Gerwig & Son; 25 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co.

WEST VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY, January 9.—20 bags oats, Weldon & K; 5 bbls vinegar, Schoonmaker & Co; 1 bbl tallow, W & H Walker; 21 bgs flour, Scott, Lang & Co; 8 crates sewing machines, W Sumner & Co; 1 bbl whisky, S Davis; 1 do do, M Wadler.

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GLASS, QUEENSWARE &c.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST. ALBERT HIGBY
Higby, Cust & Co.,
Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
CHINA, QUEENSWARE
Glass and Silver Plated Ware.
No. 189 Liberty Street
Near old St. Clair Street.
ap1

STONE.

WEST COMMON MACHINE STONE WORKS.
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FREDERICK ATWATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewary Vaults, &c., Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly filled on most reasonable terms

FOR SALE.
MAGNIFICENT
BUILDING SITES.
Lots! Lots! Lots!
The most attractive and desirable sites for homes within the city limits. Good neighborhood, good water, fine convenient, easy of access, being located at Fort Herron, the terminus of the Centre Passenger Railway. Terms easy. Inquire of
C. H. LOVE,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE, or to
R. G. HERRON,
au17 ON THE PREMISES.

Stores, Rooms and Offices
FOR RENT.
STORE, No. 58 Market street.
FRONT ROOM, second story, of No. 60 Market street.
OFFICES, No. 77 Third avenue.
LARGE ROOM, corner of Third avenue and Market street. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM, or
W. H. LOWE,
Attorneys-at-Law, 106 Fifth Avenue.
jn4

STAR HAMS AND BEEF.—DAVIS' celebrated Star Hams and Dried Beef, just out of smoke, very nice, received and for sale by the tierce, or at retail at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. BENSHAW & CO.,
jal Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

I DO HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC not to trust my wife, MARGARET MOFFET, on my account, for I will not be responsible, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. JOHN MOFFET.
Witness: Birmingham, January 4, 1872.
ja5-3w

PRODUCE—In Store and arriving
DRIED PEACHES—50 bbls choice halv es.
DRIED APPLES—15 bbls bright quarters.
NAVY BEANS—25 bbls choice Navy.
LARD—Prime new country in bbls and kegs.
For sale by
J. H. CANFIELD,
de4 14 First avenue.

LARD.—22 tierces now landing, for sale by
JSAIAH DICKEY & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening with 5½ feet in the channel. There has been little or no change in the temperature during the past forty-eight hour, the thermometer during that time standing at 31 to 32, but yesterday afternoon the wind got back to the west again, regarded as a good omen for cold weather. The Allegheny continues to put out considerable ice, but it is thin, and as yet does not interfere much with navigation.

The Comet departed for St. Louis yesterday with about all the freight she wanted.

The Julia No. 5 departed for Zanesville with an average trip.

The Juniata, from Cincinnati, was due last night with a big trip and will no doubt be found in port this morning. She returns, as usual, on Thursday, her regular day and she will no doubt get, as she deserves, a good trip out.

We regret to announce the death of B. F. Adams, youngest son of Mr. J. D. Adams, the well-known local merchant and brother of Mr. C. F. Adams clerk of the Wild Duck. Deceased was a young man, about 21 years of age, but as he had been in bad health for some time past, his death was not entirely unexpected.

The Wild Duck barges, are receiving for St. Louis.

The Granite State from Cincinnati is the only arrival we have to record.

The tow boats Alice Brown and Ed. Hobbs, have arrived. The Hobbs is a Wheeling boat.

There were but thirty inches reported in the Allegheny at Oil City yesterday.

Capt. W. M. List has taken command of the Wheeling and Cincinnati packet, R. R. Hudson, in place of Capt. J. T. Hessler.

The West Virginia was due from Morgantown last night.

Quite a number of the coal fleet have reached their destination. Cincinnati and Louisville, and some of them are again en route for this port with tows of empty barges, including the Logan's tow.

—The Evansville *Journal*, referring to the death of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, says: At a late hour last night we received the sad intelligence that Captain Joseph H. Porter, master of the steamer Greenback, died at twenty minutes before 8 last night, of small-pox. This announcement will carry grief to very many hearts. Although a comparative stranger here, he had formed many acquaintances, and had, by his many noble qualities of head and heart, won the profound esteem of all who knew him. Descended from an excellent family, extensively known upon all the Western rivers, he had inherited all their sterling qualities, and was fast rising into prominence among river men. He was a most brilliant career before him, prospectively, being scarcely over thirty years—perhaps not so old—and had already secured an enviable reputation and acquired a liberal fortune. But he was suddenly stricken down with a terrible and fatal disease that necessarily isolated him from his friends, and rendered his early death peculiarly sad and melancholy. We have no heart to say more. He was one of our most intimate and most highly esteemed friends, and we sincerely lament his early death.

A Louisville special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The report telegraphed from this city about the break in the lower gate of the canal locks is unfounded, the gates being intact. From the edge of the lower bar, which presses against the miter sill on the outside gate, a strip of pine about six inches in width and two in depth, running six feet in length to a point wedge-shaped, is torn out. This can be repaired in less than a day, and will require to clean out the locks. This injury was undoubtedly caused by improperly closing the gates. General Wagner is pushing the work over to the Canal Directors some ten days ago, and he has no control whatever over it at this time. Theodore R. Snowden, of Cincinnati, designed the gates, and has the fullest confidence in their strength and fitness for their uses when properly handled. There was no design to deprive the boats of the use of the new locks during the present season.

While the Juniata was lying at the wharf boat at Ironton, Friday night, a colored deck hand was drowned; he was a young man named Washington Bond, and was on the wharf boat at Maysville. The watchman had waked him up to carry on metal; they were carrying out a line forward and one aft, when he, being very sleepy, walked out amidships, and fell down between the steamer and the wharf-boat, just forward of the wheel. He was not noticed until he came up when he called for help, but before assistance could reach him he sank to rise no more.

Capt. John N. Bellinger being ill in New Orleans, Capt. Samuel L. Fisher, Superintendent of the Kountz Line, has been selected by the Boatmen's Association of New Orleans to Washington in his stead, and, in connection with the Executive Committee, urge upon Congress the passage of the steamboat bill as now before that body.

—Capt. R. M. Wade informs us that he visited the canal locks at 9:30 a. m. yesterday, and the two gates had not been crushed, but were only lifted up on their hinges and could be replaced, and the Captain thought the locks would be ready for use in a very few days.—*Cin. Gazette.*

—The Arkansas, from St. Louis to Shreveport, arrived at her destination on the 29th, and delivered her freight under protest, and claims reclamation for loss of time and the damage in the way of navigation, although her freight is delivered in good order and well consolidated.

It is stated that there are upward of 7,000 tons of pig iron along the Cumberland river ready for shipment to Louisville, Portsmouth, Wheeling, New Albany and other points on the Ohio river.

—The Upper Cumberland Packet Company. Wm. Dix, Superintendent, is composed of the following fine steamers: Idlewild, Eddyville, Ella Hughes, Burkesville and Umpire.

—Negotiations are being made for the purchase of Lucas Bayou's fine steamer, the Ed. Bayou, for her immediate introduction in that line.

—The city father of Shreveport, La., have raised from the steamer Planters' House for the coming year to fifty dollars. It was formerly twenty-five dollars.

The Fannie Lewis is on her way to Madison, to be lengthened fore and aft, as she can not run on her present model.

A new hull was in process of building for the machinery of the old Emma Logan when she sunk.

—Following the example set by the Ella Hughes, the Umpire refused to pay wharfage at Nashville, Friday.

—There is no boat now plying in the St Louis and Tennessee river trade.

—The two barges of coal were on hand, Friday, by striking the bridge pier a: Bellaire.

—Capt. Arcoy has resumed her trip between Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

—The Collier took 3,000 kegs nails at Wheeling.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR LOUISVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—
The steamer
WILD DUCK AND BARGES,
J. W. ANAWALT.....Commander
G. F. ANAWALT.....Clerk.
Will leave as above on SATURDAY.
For freight, apply on board or to
GEO. HOON, JR. & CO.,
ja10 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY AT 5 P. M.
The new and splendid sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
CHAS. M. AIRMAN, on Wharfboat, or to
ja9 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE,
CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The fine steamer
COMET AND BARGES,
JOHN M. HARE.....Master
Will leave as above on TO-DAY at 4 P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
jn4 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAM PUMPS.
John M. Cooper,
No. 882 PENN STREET.
jy12

COAL AND COKE.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
Pennsylvania and Ohio Coal and Transportation Company, Office No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. Great reduction in price. We will receive orders for the month of December for our celebrated LUMP ANTHRACITE COAL, delivered in houses of the consumers in the city of Pittsburgh or Allegheny, at $5 50 per ton. Our Coal is prepared with much care expressly for family use, and is of the very best quality known to the trade, and is warranted to give entire satisfaction. Introduction, in above to parties ordering a car load.

Orders may be left at my office, or those of our Real Estate Agents, Messrs. Lyon & McKillip, No. 347 Liberty street, or J. E. CLARK, No. 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny.
J. D. MAHON,
de8 Superintendent.
No. 67 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Grinder streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Pittsburgh Locomotive Works; M. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hughes, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCready & Co., Kennedy, Graff & Bull, Wm. McCleave & Co., J. E. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Alston, McKee & Co., Union Depot, Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

Allegheny Insurance Co.
Of Pittsburgh.
OFFICE: No. 67 FOURTH AVENUE.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
T. J. HOSKINSON, Vice President.
C. G. DORSEY, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	H. L. Fahnestock,
T. J. Hoskinson,	W. R. Everson,
C. G. Dorsey,	Robert H. Davis,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Huey,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin.

Western Insurance Co.
Of Pittsburgh.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEO. SELD, General Agent.
Office, First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A Home Institution, managed by directors who are well-known to the community, and who are determined to conduct the business and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Charles J. Clarke,
Alexander Speer,	William S. Evans,
Andrew Ackley,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
David M. Long,	Philip Reymer,
D. Ihmsen,	Wm. Morrison.

Federal Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Fire and Marine.
OFFICE: Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.
A. McFARLAND, S. H. HARTMAN, Vice President.
W. GIBSON MILLER, Secretary.

A. McFarland,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
S. H. Hartman,	S. B. Smith,
Edward Grace,	A. W. Irwin,
Valentine Baker,	Jacob Heis,
Wm. Boericke,	M. H. Snyder,
Wm. Schoyer,	Albert Pitcairn,
J. H. Zanger,	R. D. Moore,
W. G. Gibson,	R. H. Parke,
Samuel Dyer,	C. P. Whelan,
William Rosebury,	H. S.

HOME NEWS.

Mellwaine's Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny Suspension Bridge	$51 50
Ewalt street Bridge	41 00

Temple Fair.

The grand Fair and Festival that has been in progress for some time at Frazier Hall, Allegheny, has met with splendid success thus far under the very able management of Mr. W. W. Tyson. The Fair is being conducted in the interest of Ahn Ahepah True Temple, a very prosperous organization, and the proceeds will be devoted for the good of the temperance cause. On Thursday evening Miss Lee A. Starr, a lady of fine and pleasing address, will deliver a lecture upon the subject of Women's Rights, and it promises to be an exceedingly interesting one, as it is said Miss Starr is a forcible and influencing speaker. We expect to see the hall crowded.

Distressing Case.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of John Roer, who had his head crushed by the fly-wheel in J. Painter & Son.'s mill, Temperanceville, Monday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased leaves a wife and five children. Two of the latter are now suffering from the small-pox, and it is said the neighbors have deserted the family, and even in their hour of great affliction would not render them any assistance. The Coroner notified an undertaker to have the body buried, at the expense of the county, while subscriptions are being taken by comrades of the deceased in the mill had raised a collection, and taken charge of the arrangements for the burial.

The G. A. R. Fair.

A meeting of the Ladies' Executive Committee, to arrange details for the fair to be held by the Grand Army of the Republic, has been held in the G. A. R. hall, on Fourth avenue with Miss E. Armstrong in the chair. Progress was reported in regard to raising funds for the fair. Miss Rachel Wood and Miss Mary Wood, of Hazlewood, and Miss Mary Kelly, of Millvale, were added to the Executive Committee. On motion of J. F. Hunter it was determined to purchase a sword to be contested for at the fair, and the Chair appointed a committee, consisting of Miss Maggie Armstrong and Miss Ella Paisley, to take charge of the sword, after its purchase. It was also decided that the dressing gown be procured to be competed for, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. Judge Stowe and Mrs. J. B. Switzer was appointed to have the gown in charge. The committee adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon at Col. Kilgore's office, City Hall.

LIBRARY HALL COMPANY.

Annual Meeting Yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Library Hall Company was held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Association in Library Building. The annual report of President Brunot, exhibited the affairs of the Association in a favorable condition. The receipts of the Treasury from the rents of the stores, Library and Art Associations, amounted to about $17,000, which is about the entire income, less a few dollars. Brief mention was made in the report to the rental of the hall to the Combs Brigade, special attention to the arrangement and "suspension" of the rules, but no action was recommended, and the matter was not discussed in the report of the meeting.

The reports were received and filed, after which the following officers were chosen for 1872:

President—F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Charles J. Clarke.
Secretary—T. M. Miller.
Treasurer—John G. Holmes.
Directors—J. W. Chaffant, W. Thaw, Jos. Dilworth, James Parke, Jr., C. W. Batchelor.

THE ART ASSOCIATION.

The New Board for 1872.

The Pittsburgh Art Association now lays claim to an antiquity dating back just a year —a year which has been attended with prosperity, financially, and with a success in the matter of art encouragement among the people from which the most happy future is augured. The enterprise may be fairly considered established upon a good basis, and the Managers may indulge in pleasant felicitations over the result of their efforts. They met for this purpose last evening at the Rooms of the Association in Library Hall, and practically improved the occasion by conducting the annual election for a new Board of Directors for 1872, the result of which was the selection of the following gentlemen: Wm. Thaw, Joseph Horne, Chas. J. Clarke, Thos. S. Clarke, Thos. N. Miller, Geo. W. Backofen, John A. Harper, P. H. Hacke, Alex. Laughlin, T. B. Hamilton, Chas. Lemford, C. H. Edgerton, Frank Rahm, C. M. Johns, Jas. McH. Reinhart, D. P. Corwin, Wm. Phillips, P. Hood, Jr., Geo. B. Edwards, C. G. Hussey, W. P. Weyman.

The new Board will meet for organization next Monday, when the annual report of the manager, Mr. C. M. Johns, will be presented and further details of the Association's success be given.

EXTENSIVE PILFERING.

A Servant Girl Charged with Robbing Her Employer of $2200 in Money and $100 Worth of Wearing Apparel.

A day or two ago Dr. F. Le Moyne visited the Mayor's office and informed His Honor that for some time past money to the value of large amounts, and wearing apparel, had been mysteriously disappearing from his house, on Fourth avenue. Officer Andy Moon was detailed to work up the case. He visited the residence of Dr. Le Moyne, and after making inquiries with reference to the disappearance of the property, and the disappearance of the valuables, &c., his suspicions rested upon a servant girl who had been employed in the family for about a year. Continuing his investigations he learned that Miss Gorman had a bank account with the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. Visiting the bank referred to, he discovered that the amounts deposited by the servant girl, with the times of making the deposits, corresponded exactly with the disappearance of the money from the drawers of the Le Moyne household. The amounts thus taken from time to time aggregated nearly $200. A search warrant was then procured, and many of the articles of wearing apparel were discovered in the servant's trunk.

This evidence being considered sufficient to warrant an arrest, Miss Gorman was taken into custody and brought before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, the information was made charging the woman with the larceny of $150 and articles of dress to the value of about $100. After being brought before the Mayor, the accused acknowledged to the thefts, and gave a check for fifty-five dollars, which seems to have been about all she had left, upon the bank where she had been depositing. After a hearing of the case, the Mayor committed the accused to jail for trial.

BREVITIES.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT LUCKEY favors compulsory education.

A MAN named Walb, at the coal works of Love & McDonald, near Elizabeth, on Monday by being crushed by a coal car.

NEW ALARM BOXES numbered as follows, have been placed in position, and the fire wire being order: No. 93, 93, 96, referring to the locality of Penn avenue and Bloomfield; 78 to Roup street, near East Liberty.

GEO. A. FUNDENBERG, late with McClarren & McKennan, on Market street, has severed his connection with that firm, and has been engaged by Messrs. James E. Burns, Druggist, corner St. Clair and Penn street.

YESTERDAY afternoon the pavements of Bedford avenue were occupied by pedestrians, and by members of the Central Board, going to and from the meeting, as well as other pedestrians, were compelled to take the street.

Some time ago when Woods' Run District was formed into the Ninth ward, Allegheny, a division of school property was made, which did not satisfy the people of McClure township and they appealed to Court. Finally after several reviews had been made, the matter was decided yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, and the township awarded $2,247 53 more than was given them at the first view.

MISS E. M. SIMPSON, the lady chosen to succeed to the vacancy in the Pittsburgh High School, caused by the resignation of Mrs. Tassey, is at present, and has been for some years, a teacher in the Grammar Department of the Franklin District School, in the Seventh ward. She is a lady of very superior attainments for the position of teacher in the High School, and the members of the Central Board have honored themselves by the unanimous election.

YESTERDAY morning Alfred Shook, by his next friend, filed a petition in the common pleas court against Melinda Pinkerton, Talbert calling herself Melinda Shook, and pretending to be the wife of said Alfred Shook," asking for a clear divorce. The parties reside in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and are both very young. The petitioner alleges that he was at the time of his marriage, and is now, under the legal age of years, and that he was, by threats, forced to marry the girl against his wishes. Alderman Gripp presiding at the ceremony. The usual subpoenas was awarded.

THE will of the late Mrs. Dr. Mowry was filed in the Office of Register for probate yesterday. The bulk of her property, consisting of extensive estates and a large amount of bank stocks, &c., is left to Benjamin and Eliza Darlington, the son and daughters of the late Wm. Addison, and the daughters of the late John C. Mowry. Wm. Darlington, Jr., and Benjamin Darlington and the executors of the will, Messrs. John and Wm. Holmes, are authorized to deed to wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Episcopal church, 15,000 square feet of ground, for the express purpose of building thereon a Protestant Episcopal church.

THE DEATH of Rev. Father John A. O'Rourke, the zealous Catholic pastor of the Point Chapel Mission, which took place on Monday evening, after a long and painful struggle with disease of the brain, caused much sorrow in the community, especially in his own church circle. He was a young man of very large ability and fine education. After his ordination he was first stationed at Kittanning, where he became a great favorite and was universally known as the "Chaplain awarded by Col. Phillips, its President, because of the Allegheny Valley Railroad," a title which in the audience ever the members of his church employed on that whole line. He was recalled from Kittanning some two years ago, and has since been a most indefatigable missionary at the Point among his flock. He was kind hearted and liberal, and leaves many behind him to mourn his loss. His remains will be taken to Cleveland, his former home, for interment this afternoon.

A VERY PLEASANT and happy affair took place at Mr. Penn Avenue Trust Company's Banking House on yesterday noon, just after the Board of Directors had held their annual meeting and having re-elected Jas. H. Lyons, Esq., as President of the institution. Mr. J. J. Torley stated that as Mr. C. H. Armstrong had come to live with the board, he would suggest that Mr. Smith be called into the room and state his business. He did so, but the nature of the business took the President, Mr. Lyons, completely by surprise, as he had been delegated by the Board of Directors to present their President, in their behalf, with a very handsome gold-headed cane, which he did in a very appropriate manner, paying Mr. Lyons some very complimentary and enveying compliments. Mr. Lyons received the present in a very happy and pleasant speech. Mr. J. J. Torley then stated that, on behalf of the Board, he had a present to make to C. H. Armstrong, Esq., the newly-elected Vice President, which consisted of a huge piece of hard wood, iron-bound, the use of which would be hard to surmise, although Mr. Armstrong said in his graceful acceptance that it was a very beautiful stick. Not being familiar with its use, we would suppose it was intended for an Irish shillelah. Mr. Armstrong received it in his usual humorous manner. The whole affair was a very pleasant one.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT.

The oil case—Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. Kountz—occupied the attention of this branch of the Common Pleas Court all day. At the opening of court in the morning Mr. M. W. Acheson, for the plaintiffs, commenced his address to the jury, and continued for about two hours. He was followed for the defence by Mr. S. H. Geyer, who concluded at two o'clock in the afternoon. Judge Sterrett then proceeded to deliver the charge of the Court. His Honor first detailed the contract which was for the delivery of 82,000 barrels of oil at 13¾ cents per gallon, sellers option, any time between June 7th and Dec. 31st, 1869: its transfer from the original holders Kirkpatrick & Lyon to Fisher Bros.; the non-delivery of the oil, the subsequent legal proceedings by which Kirkpatrick & Lyon obtained judgment against Kountz by default, which judgment was afterward, and the defendant allowed to put in a defense which the jury had been occupied several days in hearing. After this preliminary statement he next proceeded to refer to

THE GROUNDS OF DEFENCE

put up by Kountz, which was, first, that in 1869, an association or corporation of persons engaged in the oil trade had been formed to buy, uphold and control all the crude oil in the market, for the purpose of artificially stimulating the market price of oil, and plaintiffs, made a motion for a new trial and filed the following reasons:

That the verdict of the jury is against the weight of the evidence.

That the verdict of the jury was against the law.

The case was put down on the argument list.

The next case taken up was that of the agent of E. W. Schenley vs. Jones, Bowman & Co. to recover damage for an excavation and sale of sand taken from a lot of ground in the Seventeenth ward. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

21. Nixon vs. Okely.
40. Lorentz vs. Oberer.
42. Boucher vs. Fasthwait.
44. Marvin vs. School-directors of Deer township.
47. City of Pittsburgh vs. Ward.
48. City of Pittsburgh vs. Coursin.
49. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Breunig.
53. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Gerber.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE

The case of Joseph Harris vs. Wm Lawrin, taken up yesterday; is still on trial.

The jury in the case of Cullins vs. Crist found for the plaintiff for 6¾c cents damages.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Monthly Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Reports of the Superintendent and Secretary—Compulsory Education—Election of Teacher for High School.

The Central Board of Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the High School Building, President Wilson in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Aiken, Craig, Chadwick, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Praetsch, Shaw, Strain, Taylor and President Wilson.

The minutes of the last meeting were read an approved.

Mr. Stanton presented a communication from Mr. Rankin requesting the election for a teacher of the High School to be deferred for another month. Laid on the table. Received.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The following statement of the condition of the public schools of the city for the month of December:

The schools were open sixteen days.

Number of male pupils enrolled	4,515
Number of female pupils enrolled	4,410
Total enrollment	8,925
Average attendance of male pupils	3,821
Average attendance of female pupils	3,683
Total average attendance	7,506
Enrollment for December 1870	9,230
Enrollment for November 1871	9,340

It will be seen that the enrollment for December is considerably below that for the previous month, and for the corresponding month in the previous year. This is due to the prevalence of contagious diseases in different parts of the city, and to the severe cold which prevailed during the greater part of the month.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The suggestions of His Excellency, Governor Geary, on the subject of compulsory education, in his last message to the Legislature, will likely bring this subject before that body at an early date, and we think if but proper steps be taken to secure the expression of their views in regard to it, and thus enable our representatives at the Capital to become acquainted with the wishes of those to whom are intrusted the educational interests of our city.

The law now requires every capitalist and property owner in the Commonwealth to pay liberal of his means for the support of the common schools, and the Legislature are promised greater security for life and property through the education of all classes of the people, and while we cheerfully add our benefit of whom this law was mainly adopted, to a sponge ever ready to absorb and suspend carbon and hydrogen, combined with a small to refuse to assist itself of the generous offer quantity of oxygen, in order to produce the duty of the Commonwealth, in order to provide for its own future prosperity, and render gas a cheaper light, for by doing so the State for their liberal support of all their public and private institutions of learning in our midst, and to adopt such measures as will best secure the ends for which the present school system was adopted, viz.: The education of every child in the Commonwealth.

The school authorities of Philadelphia have instructed their delegates in the Senate and House of Representatives to use their influence to secure the passage of a judicious law bearing upon this subject. In fact in this city it is desirable, the united support of the school authorities throughout the State should be secured in its favor, for the matter is of sufficient importance to demand your earnest attention. Respectfully submitted,

J. J. LUCKEY.

The report was received and filed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN—I would respectfully report that warrants have been issued for $47,847.67, as per statement.

SALARIES PAID.	
Teachers of Duquesne School	$ 525 00
" South School	575 00
" Grant School	538 81
" North School	495 00
" Hancock School	270 00
" Forbes School	494 99
" Franklin School	1,024 00
" Halston School	875 00
" Moorhead School	500 00
" Ward School	540 00
" Springfield School	495 00
" Minersville School	360 00
" Oakland School	599 57
" Lawrence School	445 00
" Howard School	550 00
" Washington School	630 00
" Mt. Albion School	195 00
" Highland School	240 00
" Liberty School	240 00
" Lincoln School	585 00
" Colfax School	525 00
" Sebine School	310 00
" High School	1,439 00
" Male High School	125 00
" Miller Street School	255 00
" Music	483 00
Janitor of High School	100 00
Janitrix Miller street School	27 00
Superintendent, Secretary and Messengers	358 33
High School building and furnishing	4,979 61
Philosophical apparatus, rent and incidentals	1,560 25
Total	$22,621 67

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN A. SERGEANT,
Secretary.

The report was accepted and filed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Hamilton, of the Committee on High School, reported that a teacher for the High School had been advertised for, in accordance with the instructions of the Board; that a number of persons had made application for the position, and the Committee were requested that a teacher be elected at this meeting. The committee had been, at a former meeting, authorized to procure such assistance as was necessary for the use of the High School. The committee had conferred with Prof. Langley, and found that the apparatus required would have to be purchased in the eastern cities. Dr. Jillson had been authorized to act for the committee. Dr. Jillson had made a visit to the eastern cities, had examined a large amount of apparatus and recommended the purchase of certain articles which he thought the best fitted for the purposes for which they were wanted. The report was received, and authority granted for the purchase of the apparatus.

THE MUTE SCHOOL.

Mr. Hartman reported that the mute school had been removed from the Duquesne school to the Grant school house. The gentleman moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the local board of the Duquesne District, for the use of their building for a number of years, for the mute school. The motion prevailed.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS DESIRED.

Mr. Harrison asked for an additional teacher of the primary department of the Minersville sub-district.

Mr. Lewis presented a request for a teacher to fill a vacancy in the primary department of the Mount Albion district. These requests were referred to the committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Harrison presented a bill for extra services from the janitor of the Second ward school, where the City Superintendent had his office for five months. The bill was authorized to be paid.

Mr. Aiken offered a resolution instructing the secretary to certify to the Treasurer of the exoneration of the school tax charged to the Pittsburgh Female College, in the Twenty-second ward, for the year 1871. The motion was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, that portion of the City Superintendent's report referring to compulsory education was referred to the Committee on Legislation, to report at the next meeting.

THE TEACHER FOR HIGH SCHOOL.

On motion, the Board proceeded to elect a teacher for the High School. Applications were received from the following persons: Mrs. P. F. Rohrbacker, Miss Helen Renwick, Mrs. M. H. Burt, Miss E. M. Simpson, George J. Anderson, G. A. Smith.

A vote was then taken on the various names presented with the following result: Miss Simpson, 13; Miss Renwick, 3.

On motion, the election of Miss Simpson was made unanimous.

The Secretary was instructed to notify Miss Simpson of her election, and that she take the position to which she is elected on the first school day of February.

THE HOWARD DISTRICT.

Mr. Craig, of the Committee on the proposed division of the Howard School District, reported progress, and asked for more time. They were continued, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A number of bills were presented which were authorized to be paid after being endorsed by the proper committee.

The visiting committee for the next month was announced by the President as follows: Messrs. Aiken, Strain and Wilson.

On motion, adjourned.

New Winter Goods.

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A fine assortment of cloths, suitable for winter wear, has been put in store by Messrs. Hespenheide & Co., the Sixth street clothiers. As the season is now drawing to a close, they are prepared to make up suits at the lowest prices, and young gentlemen who have an eye to taste and economy, may consult both by calling at No. 50 Sixth street.

Furniture and Piano at Auction.—The entire furniture &c., of residence 34 High street, near Wylie avenue, will be sold at 2 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Lovers of the "weed" should use Dilworth's "Heart's Ease." tf

Miss Lee A. Starr at Templar Fair Thursday evening.

GAS PROCESSES.

The Old and the New Ways of Making Illuminating Gas Compared—How a Cheap Article is to be Furnished.

As so much has been said *pro* and *con* by different persons engaged and interested in the respective gas companies of this city we have at considerable trouble at last succeeded in obtaining a general description of the different processes by which the gases this city is soon to be lighted are made, and shall endeavor to give a concise but general description of them both, showing the claims which they severally have to economy and simplicity.

By the process such as used by the old gas company of this city there are employed an immense number of retorts, connected together, and with a large system of pipes which are known as the conceaser pipes, through which the gas passes after leaving the retorts. In its passage through these pipes large deposits of tar takes place, which is of itself a rich gas producing article and to utilize which a great many plans have been tried but without success. This product is a most a complete loss to the gas company. The price they obtain for it does not pay the cost incurred in collecting it. Besides this other impurities are collected, such as ammonia, sulphur, &c., all of which are a complete loss to the gas company. After the gas has passed through this system of pipes it is then passed through a system of purifiers, which are charged with lime, and every particle of gas is subjected to the action of this lime to rid it of any sulphur it may yet contain before it is used in the consumers' houses. Having thus described the various gases used to produce the illuminating gas to be furnished by this company, we will proceed to show that it is not a particle more dangerous than any other carburetted hydrogen or common illuminating gas.

Reverting back to the process of making this gas, the question might be asked, does not this coke yet contain sulphur, tar and ammonia, and if it does, what does become of it? To which we will answer that the greater part of these impurities when it leaves the oven, but by its being brought at once in contact with a large volume of air in the yard, and which afterwards—almost immediately—in contact with water of a low temperature in the condenser, the ammonia and sulphur are at once extracted from the gas and passed from the condenser, absorbed by the water that is continually passing from the condenser, and is literally that which the condenser and exhauster are working properly no traces of either sulphur or ammonia can be detected by the most sensitive tests.

The only item of expense attached to making gas by this process is the small amount of labor and the cost of the material required to produce the carbonizing gas, and when it is stated that from one barrel of oil refinery tar there can be produced 9,000 cubic feet of this gas, sufficient to thoroughly carbonize 24,000 cubic feet of the coke oven gas so to produce an illuminating gas equal to from 16 to 19 candles power in illuminating value, it can very readily be seen that the cost thereby to the gas can be produced. The cost of the production of the coke oven gas is much more than the combustible gas, and this is not made use of after paying for the cost of coal and labor required in its manufacture.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Allegheny County Cases Decided.

In the Supreme Court sitting in Philadelphia yesterday, a number of Allegheny county cases were decided. The following judgments were entered in the list of Opinions:

Chief Justice: Johnson vs. Gray; affirmed; appeal of City of Pittsburgh, reversed; Griffin vs. Henderson, reversed; Chadwick vs. Pittsburgh, reversed; Pinkerton vs. Verner, reversed; Hanes vs. Hanes, reversed; Empire Transfer Company vs. Bailey, reversed; Hamilton vs. Lingard, reversed; Bailey vs. Schaffelin, affirmed; Still's appeal, affirmed by Justice Agnew; Cleveland vs. Perrin, affirmed; Hamilton vs. Sweezy, reversed; Brick Machine Company vs. Brown, Auditor's report modified; Van Ohlen vs. McCreary, reversed; Bonds required would have to be purchased in the eastern cities. Dr. Jillson had been authorized to act for the committee. Dr. Jillson had made a visit to the eastern cities, had examined a large amount of apparatus and recommended the purchase of certain articles which he thought the best fitted for the purposes for which they were wanted. The report was received, and authority granted for the purchase of the apparatus.

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BANK ELECTIONS.

The Elections Yesterday.

The annual elections were held in many of the Banks yesterday, with the following result:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—James Laughlin, Wm. R. Nimick, Alexander Speer, Jacob Painter, John Wilson, Robert S. Hays, Thomas Wightman, Wm. H. Ewing, James S. McCord.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.—Geo. A. Berry, William S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. M'Creery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

SAFE DEPOSIT BANK.—William Phillips, Henry Lloyd, William Rea, William M. Lyon, James H. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, Joseph S. Morrison, George Black, Abraham Garrison.

MASONIC BANK.—Charles W. Batchelor, C. F. Wells, Alfred Slack, Robert Pitcairn, John Chalfant, C. G. Selig, Wm. Negley, A. W. Lang, R. J. Anderson, W. L. Piper, Ralph Bagley, J. J. Lawrence, Aaron French.

DUQUESNE NATIONAL BANK.—W. Negley, Max K. Moorhead, John H. McMasters, R. Jamison, Simon Beymer, James H. Murdock, Jackson Duncan, Arthur O'Leary, C. S. Petterman.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.—W. E. Schmertz, Jas. K. Kerr, George D. McGrew, Charles Meyran, A. Kober, Louis Morgenstern, Thos. M. Carnegie, Henry Dallmeyer, Peter Keil.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL.—J. W. Cook, R. W. Mackey, D. Russey, E. R. Galway, R. C. F. Smith, C. W. Batchelor, Jno. Caldwell, B. H. Rubie, H. W. Oliver, Jr.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.—A. Groetzinger, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, E. H. Myers, Christian Siebert, Thos. C. Dickson, Peter Habermann, Jacob F. Bast, Wm. P. Lang.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL.—Samuel Kea, John W. Chalfant, Benjamin F. Jones, George Black, August Pfeil, Wm. Bussey, E. Bennett, Geo. W. Hallman, Richard C. Gray, Rectifier Preston, David Richey, J. Neesley McCullough.

MECHANICS'.—Wm. Robinson, William Carr, Alexander Gordon, Henry Hays, A. D. Howard, John Orr, Philip Reymer, C. Yeager, James Kay.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—Geo. S. Hess, G. E. Warner, John Heath, G. E. Stevenson, Lewis, John H. Ricketson, Patrick McCullough, William Cooper, Samuel T. Owens.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, Geo. W. Cass, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, George H. Anderson, Daniel R. Davidson, R. H. Palmer, S. B. W. Gill.

TRADESMEN'S.—A. Bradley, W. Vankirk, John Dunlap, Wm. Hill, Hugh Dean, Wm. Eichbaum, C. B. Shea, John F. Dravo, John V. McDonald, Samuel M. Kier, John Knox, W. D. Wood.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT.—Wm. Weber, John Medevitt, Joseph Walton, Charles Arbuckle, James Marshall, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter.

CITIZENS'.—George A. Berry, William S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

CITY BANK.—D. Jansen, Terrence Campbell, Thos. Rourke, Thos. Barnes, R. J. Grace, James Phelan, P. Kane, Chas. Hogins, J. S. Campbell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. L. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—John M. Snowden, Robert Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

CITY BANK.—D. Jansen, Terrence Campbell, Thos. Rourke, Thos. Barnes, R.J. Grace, James Phelan, P. Kane, Chas. Hogins, J. S. Campbell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. L. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

CITIZENS'.—George A. Berry, William S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT.—Wm. Weber, John Medevitt, Joseph Walton, Charles Arbuckle, James Marshall, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.—Alfred Patterson, William Reed, Geo. W. Cass, William H. Brown, Allen Kirkpatrick, George H. Anderson, Daniel R. Davidson, R. H. Palmer, S. B. W. Gill.

TRADESMEN'S.—A. Bradley, W. Vankirk, John Dunlap, Wm. Hill, Hugh Dean, Wm. Eichbaum, C. B. Shea, John F. Dravo, John V. McDonald, Samuel M. Kier, John Knox, W. D. Wood.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT.—Wm. Weber, John Medevitt, Joseph Walton, Charles Arbuckle, James Marshall, Jacob Painter, D. Hostetter.

CITIZENS'.—George A. Berry, William S. Bissell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. J. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

CITY BANK.—D. Jansen, Terrence Campbell, Thos. Rourke, Thos. Barnes, R.J. Grace, James Phelan, P. Kane, Chas. Hogins, J. S. Campbell, Joseph Dilworth, B. L. Fahnestock, J. L. Gillespie, Springer Harbaugh, Wm. McCreery, Frank Rahm, Alex. Reynolds.

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